FREE INDIA

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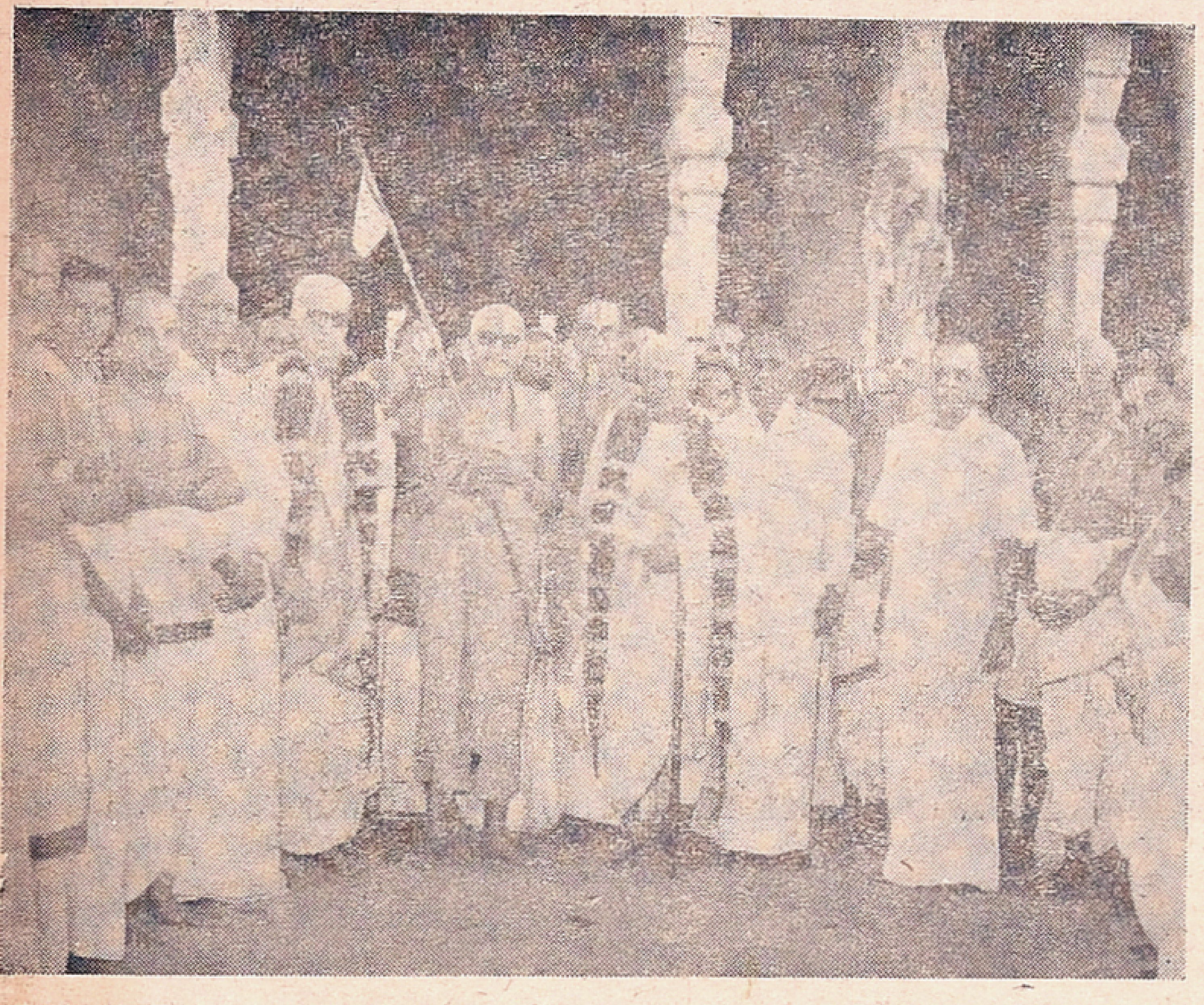
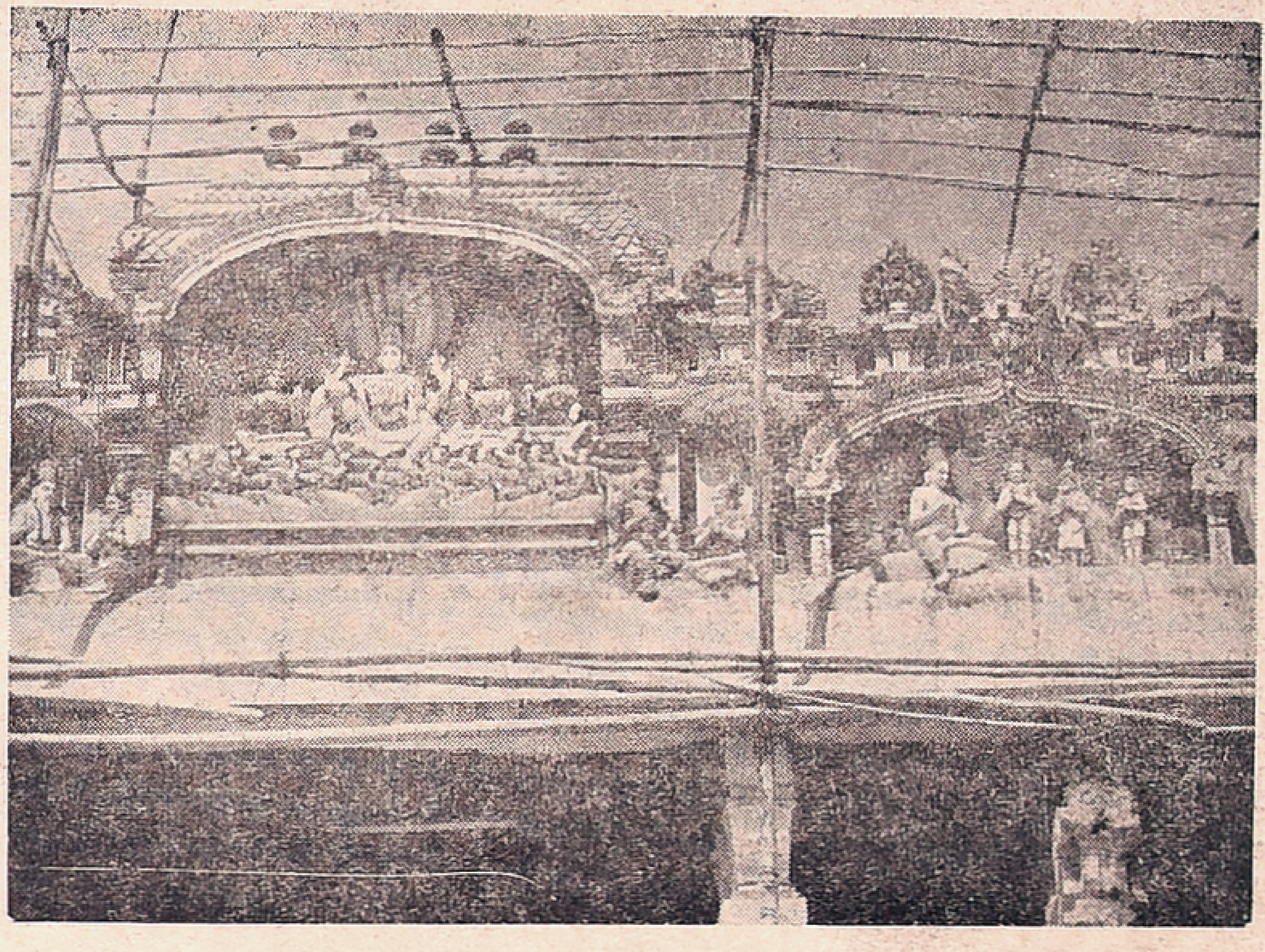
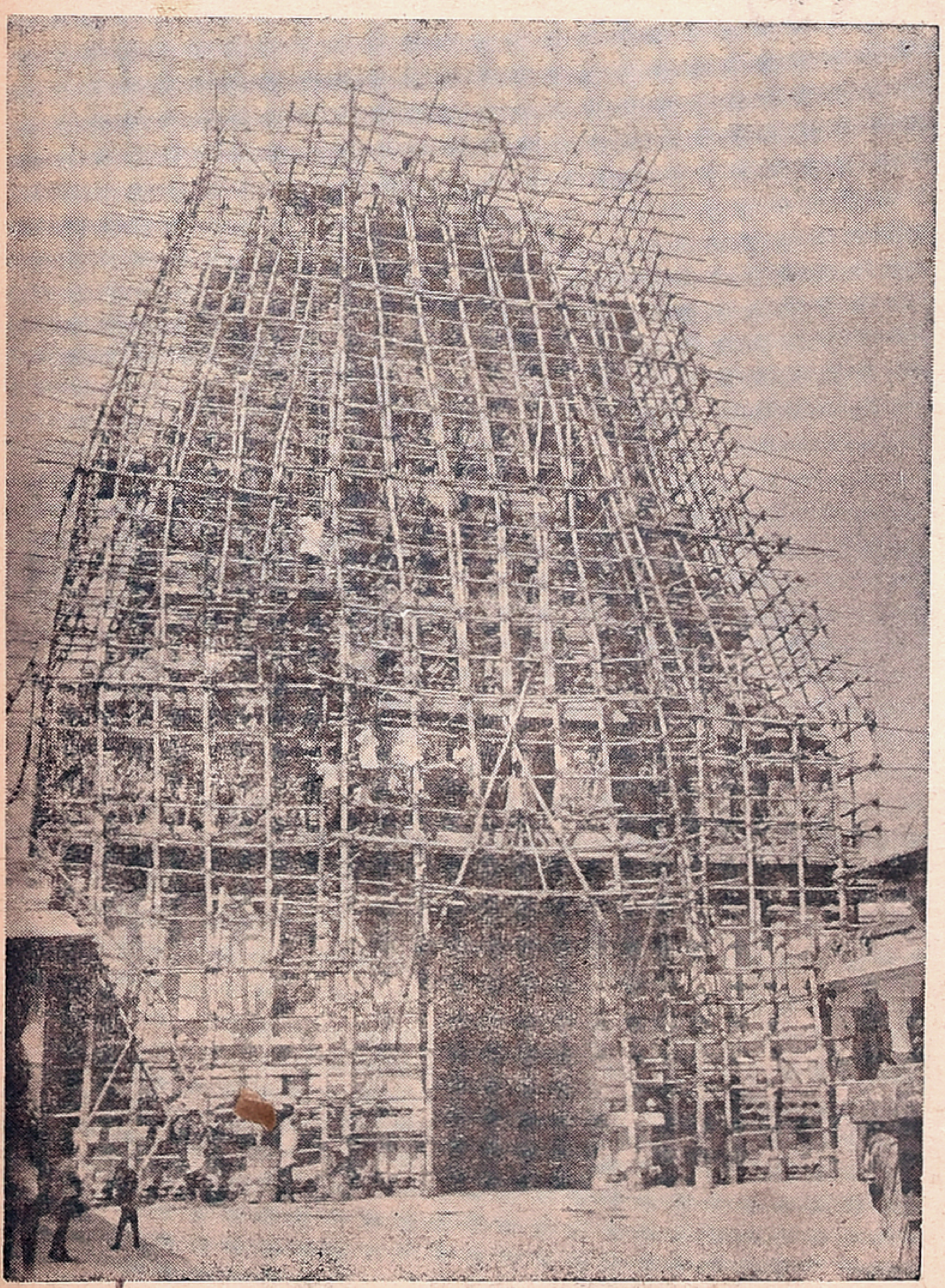
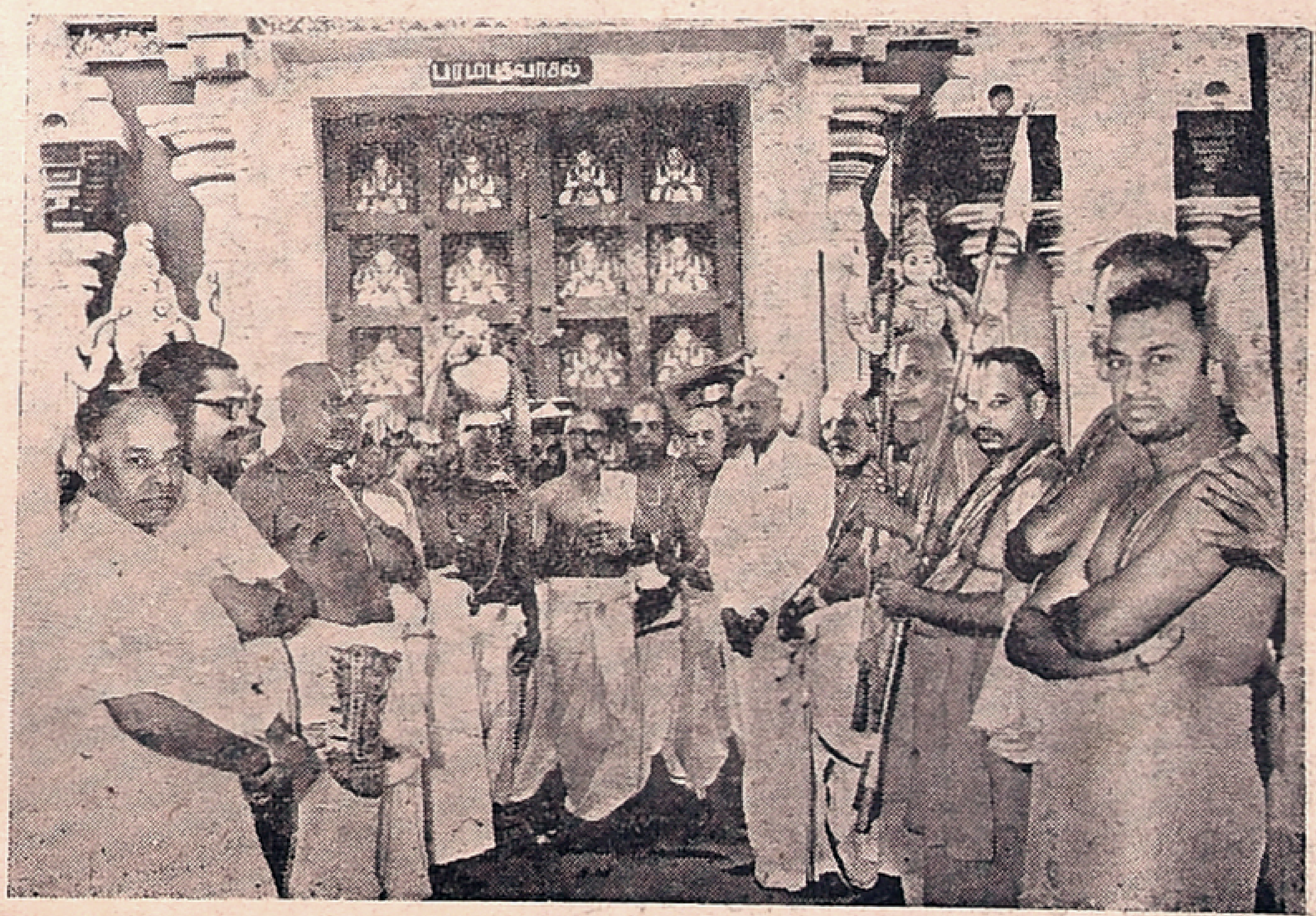






Under the auspices of the Akhila Bharatha Divya Desa Jeernodharana Samithi sponsored by His Holiness Sri Sriman Narayana Ramanuja Jeeyar, renovation of our ancient temples has been started on a big scale. Work in Sri Ranganathaswami temple in Srirangam was inaugurated recently in the distinguished presence of His Holiness. The main project in Srirangam is financed by Sri Ram Dayalji Somani, Industrialist of Bombay. Pictures show: (top left) His Holiness with the philanthropists in front of the Sri Ranga Vilasam; (bottom left) Sri Thayar Sannadhi Gopuram (Northern Gate) in which work is progressing; (top right) Sri Ranga Vilasam Mantapam entrance; (bottom right) Sri Jeeyar Swami and others at the Paramapatha Vasal Balalayam.



SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

The Zantimirov family.

GULSINE

Going past the residential sections of Lenin district of Kazan, the buses and trolly-buses run through open country for some time before the buildings of the "Orgsintes" plant come into view. This plant produces polyethylene and also phenol and acetone.

For Gulsine Zantimirova the "Orgsintes" plant is not simply her place of work, it's her own life.

During the ten years of her work at the plant, Gulsine has mastered the work of each of the six operators and can replace any one of them.

"You know, when I finished a secondary school I very much wanted to go far-far away" Gulsine reminisced. "So that everything around should be new-places and peoples... And my work should be unusual.

"Soon I learned that the vocational-technical school attached to the chemical plant under contruction was recruiting young men and girls, who would be trained up for skilled jobs.

"I was fond of chemistry at school, of natural scien-

(Contd. on 3rd cover)

Gulsine loves life and takes her work seriously.

After work Gulsine picks up her son from ths fac tory kindergarten.

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The Threat To Our Democratic System Is Real

By C. N. CHITTA RANJAN

IN earlier years, it was the lunatic fringe in Indian politics that tried to make a mockery of our democratic institutions through unseemly behaviour and abusive language, gauging their achievement in terms of newspaper headlines which tend to emphasise the ugly, abnormal and unhealthy. The current attack on democratic institutions in the country is qualitatively different, and cannot be taken lightly.

What has happened in the last few days in some of the States must be seen as the first phase of a sinister move by fascist and reactionary elements in our society to destroy the foundations of our democratic system. The violence and destruction organised in Gujarat and Bihar as well as the rowdy scenes witnessed in the legislative chambers in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa represent a grim warning of worse to come.

It is a warning to the people of India whose future is at stake. Their future is threatened by well organised and well-financed gangs of thugs. That the thugs have been able to incite students and other sections is only incidental.

It cannot be disputed that weaknesses have been evident in the functioning of the democratic system in our country. It is undeniable that compromises inherent in the system and in the thinking of most our of political parties have come in the way of rapid advance towards social justice and equality.

It is obvious that the entrenched classes and castes have gained steadily from the processes of development, while the poor majority have continued to face difficulties. Economically and politically powerful classes have a vested interest in the prepetuation of present social and economic inequalities, and this is often reflected in the functioning of our democratic institutions and of most of our political parties.

The present system can be criticised, as most other systems in the world can be; but there seems to be no viable alternative in our situation. In a series of elections in this vast country our people, largely poor and illiterate, have demonstrated remarkable maturity. The undesirable and the inefficient have often been firmly rejected at the polls. This happened even in the recent elections in Uttar Pradesh and Orissa, and the rejected ones had sported the labels and symbols of different parties.

It is clear that the system we have adopted, despite its weaknesses, is one that affords scope for social and economic change without violence and bloodshed. The alternatives in our conditions are too dangerous to contemplate.

Obviously, we want no oligarchy or dictatorship here. Democratic institutions are slow-moving, and the majority, whose lot has not changed much, have reason to be impatient. But what is striking about the recent developments is that it is those who have gained greatly under the system who are engaged in a systematic effort to undermine its base, not the poor majority who have been left out in the cold.

With each successive election the people have shown an increasing preference for the forces of progress and change, despite their understandable dissatisfaction with the pace of progress. The significant fact about the trouble engineered in Bihar or threatend in Uttar Pradesh is that the elements defeated at the polls are behind it. There are also other elements whose functioning and resources are dubious, to say the least.

The parties that lost in the elections should have engaged in some heart-searching instead of mounting an attack on democracy and its institutions. It is strange that those who publicly challenge the validity of the elections in a whole state should continue to be members of the legislature even while talking of "bullet instead of ballot"

Instead of making a choice, as honest men should, they seek to have the benefit of participation as well as cheap popularity in the streets. Political immorality cannot go farther. What some of the Rightist parties and their allies are doing outside the legislature is to promote fascist trends by using misled mobs, a technique that was employed with known consequence in Germany and Italy four decades ago.

One must admit that the Naxalites, who do not believe in our system and, therefore, keep out of it, are deserving of greater respect than parties and individuals who would like to have the best of both worlds. In the recent Lucknow rally, for example, two parties participated which, immediately after the polling, had admitted defeat. The official spokesman of one of these two parties had even said at the conclusion of polling that "the real battle" would be only in 1976.

Till the day before polling some of these parties had been building castles in the air, assuming that their capacity to attract votes was directly related to their capacity to engage in personal abuse and vilification. The Jana Sangh had been talking of forming the Government in UP by itself. The Bharatiya Kranti Dal leader, Sri Charan Singh, who saw nothing odd in allying himself with Sri Raj Narain, dreamt dreams of glory with himself on top of the world.

All these gentlemen had imagined that dissatisfaction over prevailing economic difficulties would automatically drive the voter into their laps. When the voter proved more mature and intelligent than they had bargained for, they resorted to allegations of "rigging". The rigging presumably took place only where the Congress or the CPI won.

The foul practice of preventing Harijans and the other weaker sections from exercising

(Contd. on next page)

"I don't mind smiling but I'll lose my job if you show it on your foreign T. V. network. . . ."

Courtesy: Asian Travels News

THUS SPAKE

THE MAHATMA

Truth resides in every human heart, and one has to search for it there, and to be guided by truth as one sees it. But no one has a right to coerce others to act according to his own view of truth.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Apr. 7, 1974

FEED THEM FIRST

The Prime Minister is angry, and that too unnecessarily.

People have still faith in her capacity to deliver the goods. But she is often misled by her colleagues. And most of them-as experience shows-are not even fit to be panchayat presidents.

And she expects the people to have faith in the plans produced by such mediocritis. How can people, who are not able to predict what is likely to happen to the economy in the next few months, plan for five years especially, when powerful vested interests in the form of capitalists and labour unions are working day and night to thwart production?

The basic problem in the country is the sky-rocketing prices of essential commodities, following scarcity and widespread unemployment.

The Prime Minister has touched the right point in her letter to the Chief Ministers in urging them to give personal attention to the successful implementation of agricultural programmes.

If enough food is produced in the country, and if it is within the easy reach of the poorer classes, it can be safely assumed, that the main problem has been solved.

Hunger first hits the capacity to hear and to listen. And what is the use of the Prime Minister talking to deaf people?

The plan has no meaning to the common man, if it does not ensure enough food, clothing and shelter. TV and a hundred other items in the plan can come much later.

—

Q's FOR CARDS

Long queues of old men, women and children in the hot sun are a common sight in Madras city now. The ruling DMK party invites the curse of these suffering people.

They are not waiting for their rations. They are waiting for days together just to get their ration cards. Many just wait. They don't get their cards. Even if they get them, most of the entries are found later to be wrong at the shops.

Scarcity can be understood. But this rare inefficiency, that too in the capital of a State well known for its administrative record, is perhaps the result of the long DMK rule, some don't hesitate to point out.

From page 1

The Threat Is Real...

their right of franchise had enabled some of them to win in some places in the past. This time intimidation was certainly tried in many places but did not work everywhere. They probably find it humiliating to recognise the truth that it is the vote of the poor that has caused their defeat by and large, hence the allegations about "rigging".

As for the role of money in the elections, one major party, either in UP or in Orissa, was short of funds in any constituency. The display of money power by the Rightist parties was much more obvious in many constituencies than that by the Congress or other parties. If it can be said that the Congress, by reason of being in power, has been able to raise funds in a big way, these Rightist parties, which are not in office, must explain to the public how they managed so much funds and other requirements of their massive electioneering.

Some individuals, whose habit is to be in and out of politics at will and who are fond of posing as authentic Gandhians, have also played a part in exploiting the situation to projecting themselves as great revolutionaries. Incapable of leading any movement of the people, not to speak of revolutions, and with a record of contributing heavily to spliting the socialist movement at every stage, they nevertheless find it easy to instigate youth and students to violence. The result, as in Bihar, has only been further impetus to arson, looting and destruction of public and private property.

Those who glibly talk of "student power" should at least have the capacity and the vision to ensure that it is directed along proper channels and put to use in the best public interest. If they do not have these qualities of leadership, they would serve the country better by keeping their mouths shut.

The student wings of some parties, like the Jana Sangh and the SSP, have specialised in hooliganism. When the political parties concerned want to create confusion and disorder, these so called student groups are put into action. If there is a "joint front", it is made up of these elements, and the progressive sections of the student community are carefully kept out. "Student power" in these circumstances is a deceptive phrase used by fascist groups bent upon creating disorder.

It is unfortunate that some parties and leaders, who have in the past professed abiding faith in democracy even if their views have always been tilted in favour of vested interests, should, out of frustration, have become the tools of anti-democratic elements. Thus, the Raj Narains and the RSS storm-troopers have become the leaders of frustrated political groups who had in the past demarcated themselves from such irresponsible elements.

Communal parties with their para-military organisations are very much involved in the present concerted attack on democratic institutions, and the people should beware of them. The activities of certain pseudo-religious organisations also need to be watched closely. One of these has raised the slogan that all MLAs and MPs should be thrown out; another wants that power should vest in "good Brahmins".

All these shady bodies appear to have considerable financial backing from mysterious quarters. It would not be surprising if it is found that much foreign money is involved in what has been happening.

The danger posed to the tender plant of democracy by this combination of frustrated politicians, communal gangs, fascists and plain thugs is obvious. They can succeed only at the cost of the people and their future, and they must not be allowed to succeed.

If they are to be defeated decisively, and if our democratic institutions are to function as the legitimate instruments of the people's will, it is the common people who will have to be mobilised. Governments at the Centre and in the States as well as the majority of legislators and MPs must ponder over their shortcomings which have slowed down the pace of social and economic change. The links between politicians and the bureaucracy, on the one hand, and rural and urban vested interests, on the other, must be broken.

Of course there has been growth and change, but the point is that the fruits have not reached the mass of our people. It is only these people, who are yet to benefit from our democratic institutions and our system, who can collectively fight and defeat the forces of Reaction and fascism.

If they are to be enthused and mobilised, the Government should show the courage to brush aside the powerful lobbies of Big Business and the rich farmer. If the Government acts with boldness, and if the progressive parties including the Congress organise the masses including youth and students, to put pressure on the Government to act, the dangerous groups instigating violence and terror in the hope of paralysing and destroying democracy can be effectively isolated and neutralised.

Peaceful and purposeful mobilisation of the silent majority is the only valid reply to the challenge democracy faces today. The enemies of democracy are strong and resourceful. Therefore, no half-hearted attempt to win over the masses will be of use.

The progressive parties, including the biggest of them which is in power at the Centre and in most States, should give up compromises with the affluent sections and the exploiting classes, and act entirely on behalf of the weak and the poor, who form the vast majority and who have repeatedly demonstrated their faith in democratic institutions through they have got very little out of them yet.

Let us remember Gandhiji's words: "A democratic organisation has to dare to do the right at all cost". This has to be the guideline for the progressive parties.

RESPONSE!

While dressing, a man staying in a north of England hotel wished to summon the chambermaid.

The only bell he could discover was in the bathroom attached to his bedroom. He rang several times without result. Later, having dressed, he encountered the chambermaid in the corridor and reproached her with having failed to answer.

"Which bell did you ring, sir?" she asked.

"The bathroom bell."

"Ah, but, sir, you shouldn't have used that one. That's only to be used in case you faint or drown in the bath."

City Train Timings

NOV 1, 1973

MADRAS CENTRAL

	Dep.	Arr.
Howrah Janata	8–40	19–15
Tatanagar Exp.	13–35	14–10
Howrah Mail	20–55	5–05
Circars Exp.	22–20	6–40
New Delhi Exp.	8–25	17–45
Hyderabad Exp.	12–50	10–15
Delhi Janata	14–00	15–55
New Delhi-Air-conditioned/Grand Trunk Express*	19–45	10–55
Dadar Express	9–50	17–15
Bombay Janata	13–40	14–05
Bombay Mail	21–50	5–15
Tirupati Exp.	7–15	21–30
Brindavan Exp.	8–10	19–05
Bangalore Exp.	14–25	13–25
Bangalore Mail	21–35	5-40
West Coast Exp.	12–25	14–45
Kerala Express	16–25	9–25
Mangalore Mail	20–20	7-00
Nilagiri Exp.	20–00	7–25
Cochin Mail	19–20	6–10
Gudur Pass.	8–45	22–50
Gudur Pass. (via Arkonam)	—	22–00
Vijayawada Pass.	15–20	12–40
Vijayawada Parcel Passenger	23–45	4–15
Raichur Pass.	9–25	19–55
Tirupati Pass.	17–00	9–45
Bangalore Pass.	6–05	21–00
Jolarpettai Pass.	11–20	14–25
Arkonam Pass.	18–10	—
Olavkot Parcel Passenger	21–25	6–10

Janata Express— III Class only.

*This train will run as air-conditioned express ex-Madras Central on Mondays and Saturdays and arrive Madras Central on Wednesdays and Fridays. On the other days of the week, it will run as Grand Trunk Express

MADRAS EGMORE (MAIN LINE)

Cholan Express	9–50	16–25
VirudunagarJanata	15–20	7–45
Rameswaram Exp.	19–30	8–05
Tiruchi Pass	6–45	
Nagore Fast Pass.	15–55	12–05
Trivandrum Pass.	21–20	5–20
Madurai Parcel Passenger	22–25	4–50
Shencottah Pass.	—	21–15

CHORD LINE)

Trivandrum Exp.	8--10	18 10
Kanyakumari Exp.	18–15	8–35
Trivandrum Mail	19–00	7–15
Pandyan Exp	20-10	6–40
RockFort Express	22–00	5–40
Rameswaram Passenger	11–00	15–50
MADRAS BEACH		9–55
Chingleput Pass .*	17–07	10–40
Kancheepuram Passenger*	17–33	9–55
Kancheepuram Passenger	18–12	9–13

*Will run on all days except on Sundays.

Sunday service will be observed only on Madras Beach-Tambaram Electrified suburban section,

Janata Express—Third Class only.

India's Transition From Tradition To Modernism

(PART II)

THERE are indeed differences in the degree of rigidity attained by traditions in different countries. Countries like China and India with their long history have their traditions handed down not by centuries but by the millennium.

Naturally, traditions in such countries tend to be rigid. Nevertheless, even such traditions cannot be regarded as immutable, as indeed the recent Chinese example has shown.

The caste system of India has been cited as an instance of such rigid tradition, and one that specially militates against reconstruction of society on modern lines to meet the needs of a technological industrial society. This is undoubtedly true, but it must be remembered that even the caste system with all its hoary antiquity is but an expression of the class structure, of the arrangement of productive forces, in the then existing feudal society.

It was organised in response to the requirements of the society as it was then, and will cease to exist only when a new social structure not only renders the system unnecessary but turns it into a contradiction.

The Indian society, contrary to the views sometimes expressed, has not been rigid. On the other hand, it has shown a remarkable degree of flexibility.

Throughout her history India has absorbed waves of foreign culture, and the culture which is Indian today is composite in character.

Religious traditions like those of Islam, of Christianity and of Buddhism are just as much part of Indian culture as those of the Hindus. In fact, even the much talked of caste sys em has from time to time been questioned.

PROTESTANT TRADITIONS

The first great movement against casteism and ritualism which had developed in the Hindu society came in the form of Buddhism more than two thousand years ago. Much later came the Sikh movement in the Punjab, initiated by the great Guru Nanak, with its emphasis on a casteless society.

The Vaishnavite movement in Bengal preached equality of castes in the eighteenth century, while a succession of social reformers from Rammohun Roy worked for the eradication of caste, rituals and social evils.

Early in the present century, Swami Vivekananda, the de facto founder of the well-known Hindu monastic order, the Ramkrishna mission, denied the validity of the caste system.

Later, as is well-known, Mahatma Gandhi campaigned against the caste system, and worked actively for the absorption of the Harijans in the mainstream of Indian society.

Most of these movements reached down to the masses and were not confined to the sophisticated few, and though they found only only limited acceptance, they were never repudiated by the Indian people.

CULTURAL SYNTHESIS

Buddha is revered universally in India along with the greatest figures of Hinduism. Sikhism found mass acceptance, though in a limited area, and Vaishnavism has passed into the Indian tradition with a large number of Hindus, specially in Bengal, following its teachings.

Swami Vivekananda, is still hailed as a great religious and social leader, and the tradition of Mahatma Gandhi is too fresh in the minds of a grateful people to be dimmed even by voices of criticism. India has absorbed all these protestant traditions in her composite culture.

Indeed, castelessness is as much a part of the Indian tradition as caste itself. The fact nevertheless remains that caste as well as a number of other remnants of mediaevalism still exist as part of the Indian tradition.

GRADUAL EROSION OF FEUDAL LEFT–OVERS

There is undoubtedly a gradual erosion of these feudal left-overs, specially in areas, such as urban areas, where a new form of industrial society is coming into existence.

The social compulsion exercised by this new form is, however, not strong enough yet, specially in rural areas, for a complete change in the social order.

Traditions die hard, not only in India but elsewhere too, and mere intellectual rationalism, however valid, and a sense of justice, however noble, are not by themselves adequate to eradicate a deep seated tradition, however irrational and unjust.

There are not many in India today who would admit intellectual commitment to the caste system, though undoubtedly millions, not excluding a proportion of the highly educated, are still emotionally committed to it.

This emotional commitment will continue until a social transformation, which has already begun, completely erodes the basis of such beliefs and practices.

SYNTHESIS OF CONTRADICTIONS

Whether one accepts the Hegelian or the Marxian form of dialectics there is no doubt that society progresses by a synthesis of the emerging contradictions. This is as true of the developing societies of Asia as of the developed societies of the west.

The pace of progress is not the same in all societies. This was specially so in the past when communications were not as developed as they are today.

When the western world was ready to shake off the accumulated burden of unreason and superstition and enter the era of rationality and science, most countries of Asia were unprepared for the change.

The temporary material superiority of the west took the form of colonialism which further retarded progress in the east. That epoch is now over, at least as far as Asia is concerned.

India, for instance, has emerged from the colonial era with her windows wide open to the world. The leaders of Indian thought from Rammohun Roy to Rabindranath Tagore have welcomed the exchange of ideas, and a mass base has been given to this catholicity by leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru.

TRANSITION TO MODERNISM

The transformation of Indian society from a feudal to an industrial, socialist one is in progress. Many of the traditions of the earlier form of society are emerging as contradictions in the new order.

Like similar traditions elsewhere, where the transformation has already taken place, a synthesis will arise. There is no reason to believe that the transformation in India will be held up indefinitely by the force of the traditions. But the synthesis that finally emerges will not be the same that has emerged in the west or elsewhere.

The Indian synthesis, like the synthesis elsewhere, will bear the marks of its own tradition. It will nonetheless be modern and in conformity with the needs of an emerging society.

It has been the experience in all countries which have made the transition to modernism that the beliefs and prac ices which stand in the way of the normal evolution of society to a more advantageous form are suitably modified to suit the latter form.

The old traditions do not die entirely, only those that stand in the way of progress are swept aside. So it has been in the west where modernism has not meant a complete break with the past and where unreasoning prejudices andpractices based on traditional beliefs still persist. So is it in modern China where even a

(*Contd. on page 9*)

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

SUGGESTION !

Two women in the railway compartment argued about the window and at last called the guard as referce.

"If this window is open," one declared, "I shall catch cold, and will probably die."

"If the window is shut," the other announced, "I shall certainly suffocate."

The two glared at each other. The guard was at a loss, but he welcomed the words of a man with a red nose who sat near. Said he: "First, open the window. That will kill one. Next shut it. That will kill the other."

* * *

SIMPLE SCIENCE

In science period, the master was showing the class how steam was generated.

"What have I in my hand?" he asked.

"A tin can, sir," was the general response.

"Is it an animate or inanimate object?"

"Inanimate, sir!"

"Good," he said, pleased. "Now can anyone tell me how it is possible to make this inanimate can generate a surprising amount of speed and power?"

That floored the puzzle class till one bright spark exclaimed. "Tie it to an ass's tail, sir."

* * *

THANKS !

The rather pompous business man was paying a visit to his nephew at the University.

When the time came for uncle to return to London he handed his nephew a pound note and some good advice.

"Now, Jack," he said, "be very careful with that money. Don't forget the old proverb: 'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"

"Yes, uncle," said Jack calmly "But I must thank you for parting with it, all the same."

* * *

"I told my neighbour that he should be ashamed of himself for breaking an umbrella over his wife's head."

But perhaps he didn't really intend to break it

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MAP, SIR !

With a grinding of brakes the London bus rolled up. But not before it had knocked down the old gentleman.

Willing hands carried the victim to the pavement. After treatment from a policemen, the old man sat up and looked around him.

"Where am I?" he asked, still dazed.

"Ere y'are guv'nor!" said a smart hawkar in the crowd. "Map o'London, one penny."

Breaking It Gently

The squire's son who had been away for several weeks, was met at the station by the groom, who looked very miserable.

"Bad news, Joe?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; the magpie's dead."

"What did it die of?"

"Too much horseflesh, sir."

"The carriage horses, sir. They died the night of the fire."

"Gracious! Has there been a fire at the house? When did it happen?"

"The night of the funeral, sir."

"Funeral? Whose funeral?"

"Your moiher's sir. She died from shock when your father died."

"What! My father, too?"

"Yes, sir. The shock of losing his money killed him."

"Good Heavens!"

"Yes, sir; and the magpie's dead."

ASSURANCE

There were special guests that night and the hostess was a little dubious about the new maid who was to serve in the dining-room.

"Mary, when you are in the dining-room to-night I want you to be careful that you don't spill anything."

Mary looked at her mistress knowingly and smiled.

"You can count on me, ma'am, I don't talk malk."

* * *

ONLY WAY

A big-game hunter was relating one of his experiences.

"We had halted for dinner and stacked our guns when suddenly a ferocious tiger appeared My bearers all bolted, and there was I, alone and unarmed. So I had to run, too, with the brute chasing me. At last I came to the edge of a deep chasm, and—"

As he paused for effect, one listener asked breathlessly:

"Yes, yes. What happened?"

"What could happen?" replied the traveller. "He just ate me up."

NO HURRY

The evangelist, after a long exhortation, demanded of his congregation: "All those who want to go to Haeven, stand up!"

All rose except one man, He appeared a calm, philosophic fellow, and withstood, without wilting, the outraged glare in the evangelist's eye.

"What!" cried the evangelist, "don't you waut to go to Heaven?"

The bland man looked blander still.

"Not immediately," he replied

* * *

WANTED TO KNOW

The morning after the club dinner the secretary received a phone call

"Robinson speaking," said the voice. "Is it true that Jones got absolutely intoxicated at the dinner last night?"

"I'm afraid so," replied the secretary.

"Scandalous! Er—was I there, too, old man?"

* * *

PROVIDED FOR

She was one of those women who always worry. So her husband was not alarmed when, as they sat in the cinema, she exclaimed suddenly:

"Oh, John, I forgot to turn off the electric iron!"

"Don't worry, m'dear," he replied cheerfully. "I forgot to turn off the bath tap, so it will be quite all right!"

* * *

NO CHOICE !

Laden with spade hoe, and rake he struggled down the pathway of his suburban garden. A neighbour popped his head over the fence.

"Hallo, old man!" he exclaimed. "Out to dig for victory, I suppose?"

"No," said the victim, with a cautious glance back towards the house, "out to dig for peace."

* * *

FOR THE TUNE !

He was a good barber, but his spelling was unsound. On the wall of his shop was a card bearing the words, "Hair cutting, 8d. Singing, 10d."

When young Percical drifted in he spotted the card.

"Short at the back and round the ears, please," he said seating himself in the chair.

"And you can give me a verse and chorus of 'Roll Out the Barrel!"

* * *

"I told the landlady that the room she offered me was more like a prison cell, and she was very rude."

We suppose she said it all depended on what you were accustomed to.

LITTLE LAUGHS

"An American girl has won the swimming, fencing and running championships of her college and has also passed out with highest honours in history, mathematics and modern languages."

An ideal mate for a man who can cook.

* * *

"Owing to the fhortage of typewriterf I now ufe a model many yearf old."

Yef, we fee that.

Daft it, you've got up doing it now.

* * *

"I had a brilliant idea in my head last night, but it has completely gone now."

It probably died from sheer loneliness.

* * *

"Cheer up," said the shipwrecked sailor to his mate on the raft, "we can't be far from civilization now; there's a couple of bombers approaching."

* * *

"After working as a waiter for several years I saved up enough money to open a restaurant and burnt my fingers."

Testing the soup?

* * *

"I am," in a sense, a master man," said a witness in a London court. A solicitor asked what he meant by "In a sense." "Well," he replied, "the business is mine, but my wife controls me."

"Mastered" might get it.

* * *

"I had not seen him for several years and when I met him he seized both my hands and held them tight."

Perhaps he wanted to make sure that he didn't lose his watch.

* * *

"I have heard that when a certain famous film star sends his shirts to the laundry they are some times kept as souvenirs."

We're not so wildly popular. They only keep part of ours.

* * *

"Somebody snatched the violin my brother was holding under his arm and disappeared into the night."

Probably the work of one of his neighbours.

* * *

Cinema Director (about scene in script he is shooting): What's so tough about it, the way I want it? Give me four writers and I could write it myself!

* * *

Will you be kind enough to send the fine you impose on my husband to me? - Wife's letter to Tottenham magistrate.

That would be fine.

* * *

"My office boy didn't seem at all rebuffed when I asked him if he knew he was late four times last week"

He proudly pointed out that he wasn't a clock-watcher?

* * *

I never grab my husband's pay packet. I just take it out of his pocket.—Wife in court.

A touching distinction—but does it make any difference?

GREAT TAMIL ARTISTES HONOURED

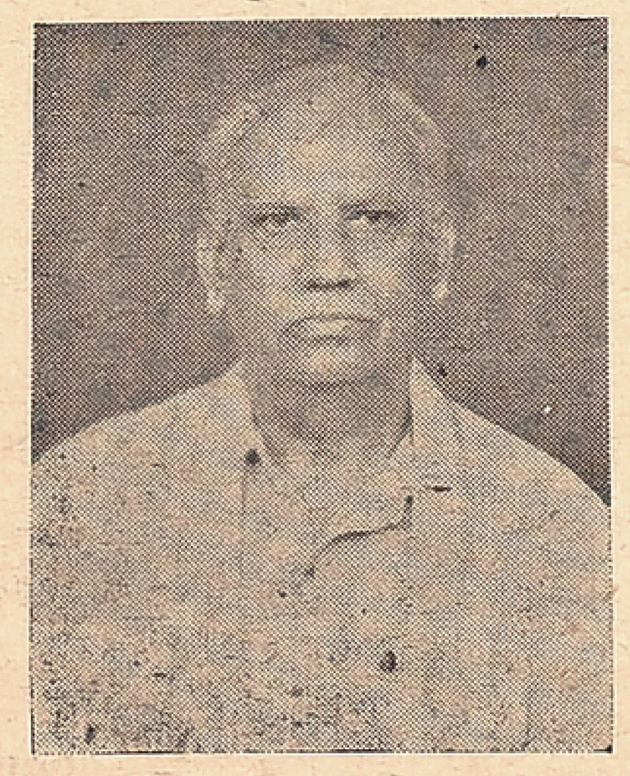
At a colourful function at the Rojaji Hall, the Eyal Isai Nataka Manram awarded Kalaimamani titles to 29 outstanding artistes in various fields. Governor K. K. Shah presided and Dr. M. Karunanidhi, Chief Minister, delivered the special address. Dr. V. R. Nedunchezhian, Education Minister felicitated the distinguished artistes.

On the occasion, the Chief Minister unveiled the portraits of seven great masters who had died in the middle of their distinguished careers.

T. M. THIAGARAJAN

(Outstanding Sangeetha Vidwan)

Thiru T. M. Thiagarajan was born in the year 1923 in Thanjavur. He had his early training in music under his father Mridangam Thiru Mahalingam Pillai. Later on he had advanced training in music under Sangeetha Kalanidhi Thiru Semmangudi Srinivasa Iyer and started giving concerts from the year 1943 onwards. He was honoured by the Srivilliputhur Devasthanam with a Gold Medal and title of 'Pavai-Mani' in recognition of his significant service in bringing out the Tirupavai and Thiruvembavai with Swara notations. Last year he was awarded the prize of one thousand rupees as the best Sangeetha Vidwan by His Excellency the Governor of Tamilnadu. He has been serving in the College of Karnatak Music from the year 1962 onwards as Professor and Vice-Principal. He has given innumerable concerts and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Sangeetha Vidwan.



P. K. VISWANATHA SARMA

(Outstanding Violin Vidwan)

Thiru P. K. Viswanatha Sarma, S/o. Thiru Krishnaswami Iyer and Tmt. Lakshmi Ammal was born in the year 1913 in Madurai. He learnt violin even during school days from the Violin Vidwan Thiru R. L. Krishnamachari, and later from 1931 onwards he learnt music from Sangeetha Kalanidhi Thiru Chittoor Subramania Pillai. He accompanied on violin for the concerts of famous Vidwans like Sangita Kalanidhi, Isai Perarignar Thiru Chithoor Subramania Pillai and earned great reputation. He is serving as a professor of music in the Madras University from the year 1958 onwards and trained many students. He has been serving the cause of music for the past 40 years and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Violin Vidwan.

T. P. NAGARAJAN

(Outstanding Mridanga Vidwan)

Thiru T. P. Nagarajan, S/o Thiru Ponnuswami Pillai and Tmt. Chinnammal was born in the year 1930 in Thanjavur. Even at his early age he joined as an actor in Madurai Bala Vinoda Sangeetha Sabha and later on had training in music under Mailattur Muthu Bhagavathar and also in Nattuvangam under Thanjavur Ponniah Pillai. He learnt Mridangam for 10 years under Kuttalam Sivavadivel Pillai, and afterwards he accompanied on mridangam for famous vidwans like Chittoor Subramania Pillai, Alathur Brothers, G. N. Balasubramaniam, Chidambaram Jayaraman, Madurai Somu, K.B. Sundarambal and S. Balachander and earned great reputation. He was honoured with the title of 'Sunada Bhoopathi' during the Chinnamannoor Thygabrahma festival and also awarded gold medal in Tirunelveli during the Ramalinga Adigal festival, in appreciation of his notable contribution to the Karnataka music as an Outstanding Mridanga Vidwan.

R. V. PAKKIRISWAMY

(Outstanding Muharsing Vidwan)

Thiru R. V. Pakkiriswamy s/o Thiru Venugopal and Tmt. Bangaru Ammal was born in the year 1916. Even at his eighth year he started learning Muharsing and Mridangam from the late Mridanga Vidwan Thiru Peethambara Desai. Five years later he accompanied on Muharsing for the musical performances of famous Vidwans like Tiger Varadachari, Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Chembai, Semmangudi, M. M. Dandapani Desigar, G. N. Balasubramaniam, M. K. Thyagaraja Bhagavather, P. U. Chinnappa, M.S. Subbulakshmi and D. K. Pattammal. From the year 1942 to 1958 he served in the music party of A. V. M. Studios. From 1958 onwards he is accompanying on Muharsing for the concerts of Thiru Sirkazhi Govindarajan. He has been in the forefront for more than 45 years and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Muharsing Vidwan.

THIRUKOKARNAM N. RAMACHANDRA IYER

(Outstanding Veena Vidwan)

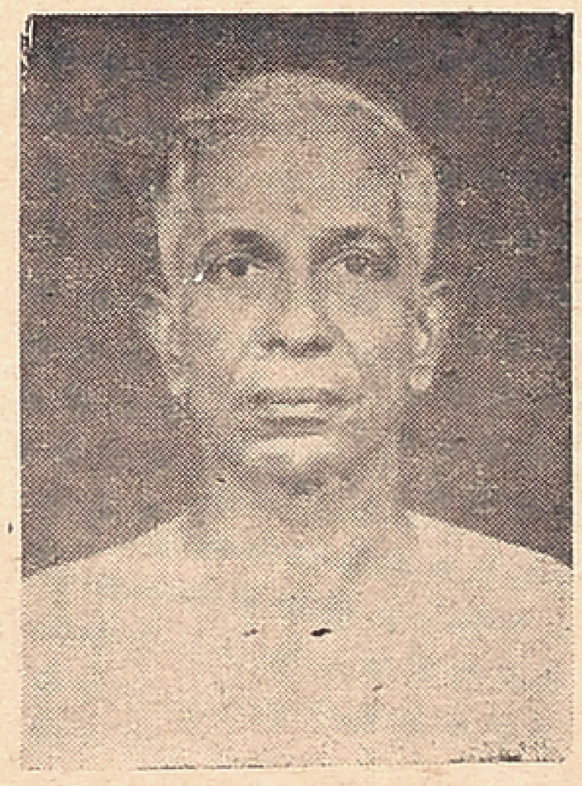
Thirukokarnam Thiru N. Ramachandra Iyer had his early training from his fifth year onwards under his father Veena Narayanaswami Iyer and later on from the famous Veena Vidwan Karaikudi Sambasiva Iyer. He has also served in the College of Karnataka Music. For nearly 40 years he has given innumerable concerts and earned reputation as an Outstanding Veena Vidwan.

Tmt. SIKKIL KUNJUMANI & SIKKIL NEELA

(Outstanding Flute Vidwans)

Tmt. Sikkil Kunjumani and Tmt. Sikkil Neela popularly known as Sikkil Sisters and daughters of famous Mridanga Vidwan Thiru Natesa Iyer were born in Azhiyur, Nagapattinam Taluk in Thanjavur district. Tmt.

Kunjumani had her early training under her uncle, Flute Narayanaswami Iyer and she became the guru for her younger sister Tmt. Neela. Both of them had their training on the laya aspects under their father and were honoured by Mysore Samasthanam and Thiruthuraipoondi Devasthanam and several organisations. Through their innumerable concerts over All India Radio and in several music sabhas they earned name and fame as Outstanding Flute Vidwans.



THIRUKUVALAI T. V. ARUNACHALAM PILLAI

(Outstanding Nadaswara Vidwan)

Thiru T. V. Arunachalam Pillai s/o Thiru Vaidyalingam Pillai and Tmt. Chellappa Ammal was born in Thirukuvalai in Thanjavur District. He had his early training in this art under Nadaswara Vidwan Thiru Muthuvelu Pillai, and later on under Thiruvarur Narayanaswami Pillai. For many years he played along with the famous Nadaswara Chakravarthi Thiruvavaduthurai Rajarathinam Pillai, and later on gave thousands of concerts throughout the country and abroad and earned great reputation. At present he is serving as the Asthana Nadaswara Vidwan for Tirumalai Thirupathi Devasthanam and his notable contribution to the Karnataka music for the past 45 years won him name and fame as an Outstanding Nadaswara Vidwan.

A. K. VENUGOPAL PILLAI

(Outstanding Thavil Vidwan)

Thiruvezhundur Thiru A. K. Venugopala Pillai S/o Ammachathram Kannusami Pillai and Tmt. Chellathammal was born in 1927. He learnt Thavil at his early age from the late Thiruvalaputtur Thiru Pasupathiah Pillai. Later on he accompanied as second Tavil for the Nadaswaram performances of the famous Thiruveezhimizhalai Brothers and also of Nadaswara Chakravarti Thiruvavaduthurai T. N. Rajarathinam Pillai. He has accompanied on Thavil for the concerts of Vedaranyam Thiru Vedamurthy, Kulikarai Thiru Pichaiyappa Pillai, Thiru Nataraja Pillai Brothers and other eminent vidwans and earned reputation. He was honoured by Thirupanandal, Dharmapuram and Thiruvavaduthurai Adinams, and also presented with a Gold Medal by the then President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad in 1953 in appreciation of his notable contribution to Karnataka Music as an Outstanding Thavil Vidwan.

SUDDHASATWANANDA

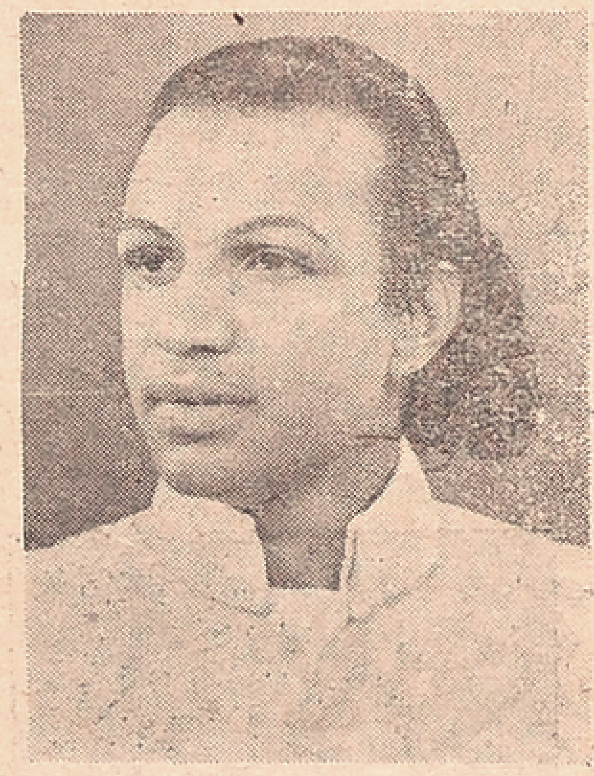
(Outstanding Lyrics Composer)

Thiru Suddhasatwananda, (N. S. Chidambaram) S/o. Thiru Singaravelu and Tmt. Govindammal was born in the year 1925 in Porulvaithacheri in Thanjavur District. He served in the magazines, viz "Chettinadu", "Sivaji" and "Dinamani Kadir". Later on he served as a writer in All India Radio, Tiruchy, for some time. His songs have been sung by famous vidwans like M/s. T. R. Mahalingam, T. M. Soundararajan, Madurai Subbaraman, Ayyalore Krishnan, and Tmt. K. B. Sundarambal and Tmt M. S. Rajeswari He has been rendering great service for more than 25 years and his innumerable compositions have earned him name and fame as an Outstanding Lyrics Composer.

VAZHUVUR R. SAMRAJ

(Outstanding Bharathanatya Teacher)

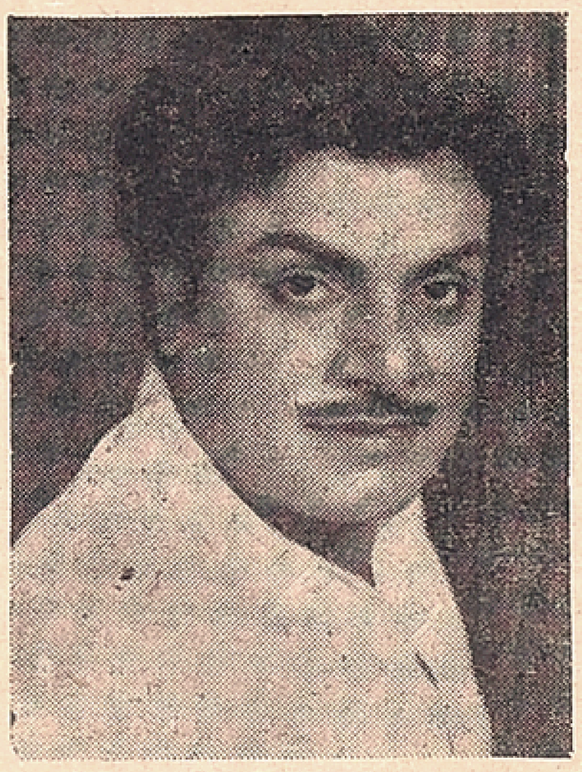
Vazhuvur Thiru R. Samraj, S/o Natyakala kesari, Padma Sri, Kalaimamani Thiru V.B. Ramaiah Pillai, was born in April 1938. Even at his 9th year, he had training in Bharathanatyam for some time under Kalaimamani Thiruvalaputhur Thiru Swaminatha Pillai. Later on, he had necessary training under his own father for several years to become a Bharathanatyam teacher. He has trained several disciples in Bharatanatyam Art and successfully conducted their inaugural performances. In appreciation of his art, the National Cultural Organisation, Delhi, honoured him in 1972 with the title of "Natya Samrat". Among his disciples in Bharatha natyam, L. Vijayalakhsmi, Uma, Rama, Chandrika, Radhika, Chithra, Radha Venkataraman, Shobana Vedanarayanan, Malathi, Radha, Jayabharathi (Actress in Malayalam Films), M. Bhanumathi have earned great reputation as Bharathanatyam Artistes and also in films. Having learnt the dance art according to the traditions, Thiru V. R. Samraj has earned great reputation like his own father, as an Outstanding Bharathanatya Teacher.



NATANAM NATARAJ

(Outstanding Bharathanatyam Artiste)

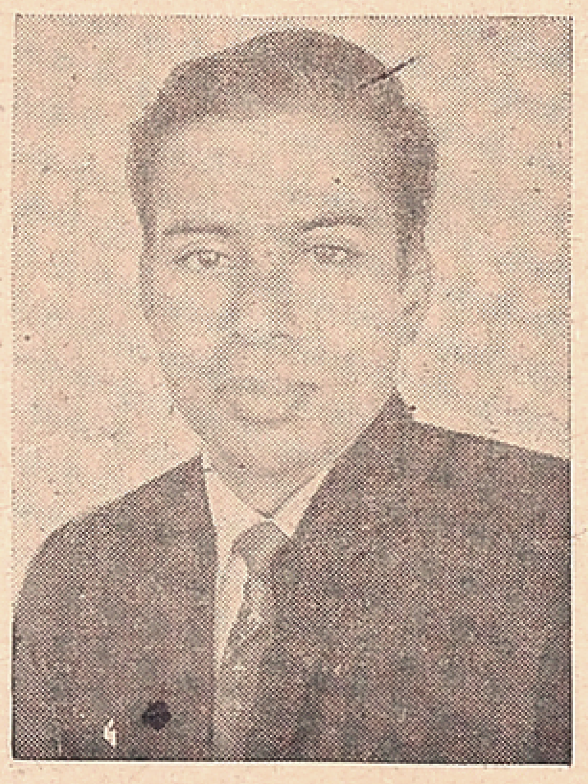
Thiru Natanam Nataraj, son of Thiru Sabapathy Mudaliar and Tmt. Rajammal was born in Thesur in North Arcot District. He had training under Bharatha Natya Vidwan Thiru Duraiswami Nattuvanar and later on in Kathakali under Thiru Narayana Namboodri. In 1944 along with his wife he started a dance Institution in Madras. Through his famous dance dramas like Upagupta Nirvanam, Andal Thiru-kalyanam, Saint Thiyagaraja, Mother Velankanni, and Jesus, and also famous Thandavams like Siva-Sakthi and Karthikeya, he acheived significant success in this ancient art.. His innumerable performances throughout the country and abroad earned him name and fame as an Outstanding Bharathanatyam Artiste.



P. S. VEERAPPA

(Outstanding Film Producer)

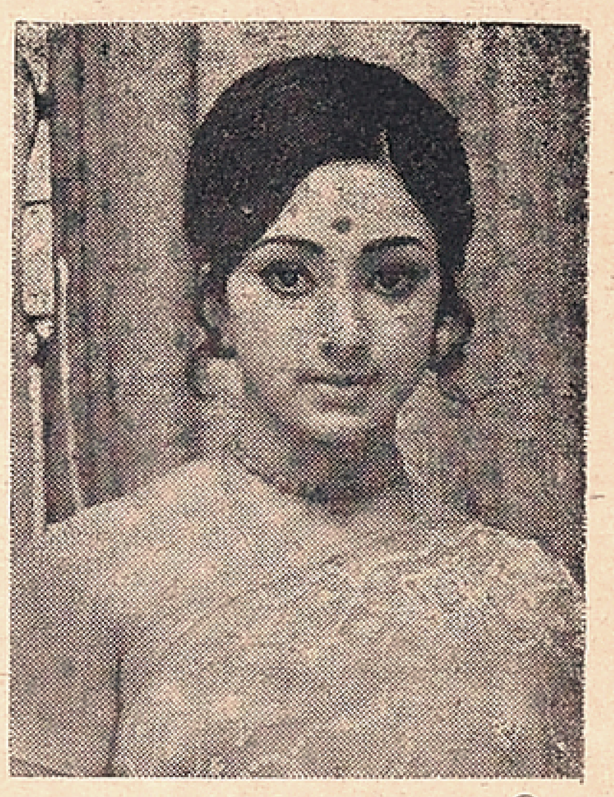
Thiru P. S. Veerappa started acting in the year 1939 in the picture Manimegalai and later on came to prominence through the picture Idayageetham. He started the Mekala Pictures with Hon'ble Dr. Kalaignar Thiru M. Karunanidhi and M.G.R. brothers and produced several pictures like "Naam" "Rangoon Radha" etc. Later on under his own banner P. S. V. Pictures he continued to produce pictures in Tamil, Malayalam and Hindi. His pictures 'Alayamani', 'Yaarnee', 'Aadmi,' earned him great reputation as an Outstanding Film Producer.



K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN

(Outstanding Film Director)

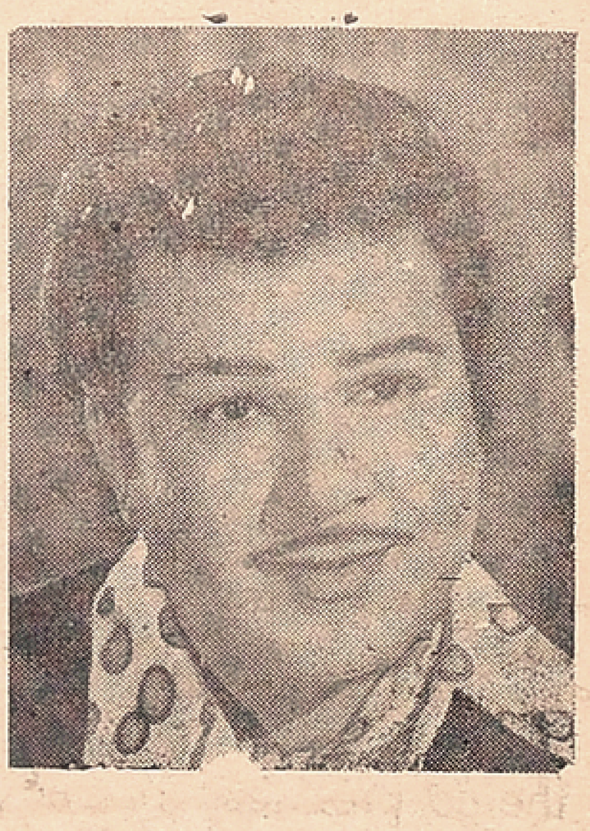
Thiru K. S. Gopalakrishnan joined the famous Boy's Company of Nawab Rajamanikkam even at the tender age of five, and after getting trained in the traditional art of Drama and in Tamil Literature, he blossomed into a Poet-cum-Writer. At the age of twenty, he earned reputation as a Playwright through his successful dramas "Thambi" and "Tapalkaran". Through the film "Deivapiravi" he entered the film field as a successful Story-cum-dialogue Writer. His subsequent successful film hits like "Sharada", "Karpagam", "Kaikodutha Deivam", "Ennathan Mudivu'. "Aathiparasakthi", and "Panama Pasama" were all well acclaimed by the public. His picture "Panama Pasama" won three certificates of merit and medals at the International Film Festival held at Tashkent (U.S.S.R.) He is at present producing his mammoth colour production "Dasavatharam" in Tamil. The several successful films produced and directed by "Iyakkunar Thilakam" Thiru K. S. Gopalakrishnam has earned him great reputation as an Outstanding Film Director.



THIRUMATHI LAKSHMI

(Outstanding Film Actress)

Thirumathi Lakshmi was born in a family traditionally devoted to art. Her mother Thirumathi Rukmani was a famous cine actress. Tmt. Lakshmi learnt Veena, vocal music etc., and attained proficiency in these arts. After completing her studies at school in 1967, through the encouragement of her parents, she got introduced to the Tamil audience as an Actress through the film "JEEVANAMSAM". Later on she has acted in 45 Tamil films, 15 Telugu Films and a Kannada film, in prominent roles and won the acclaim of the public. Through her lively portrayal of varied character roles in several successful films, Tmt. Lakshmi has earned name and fame as an Out-standing Film Actress.



JAI SHANKER

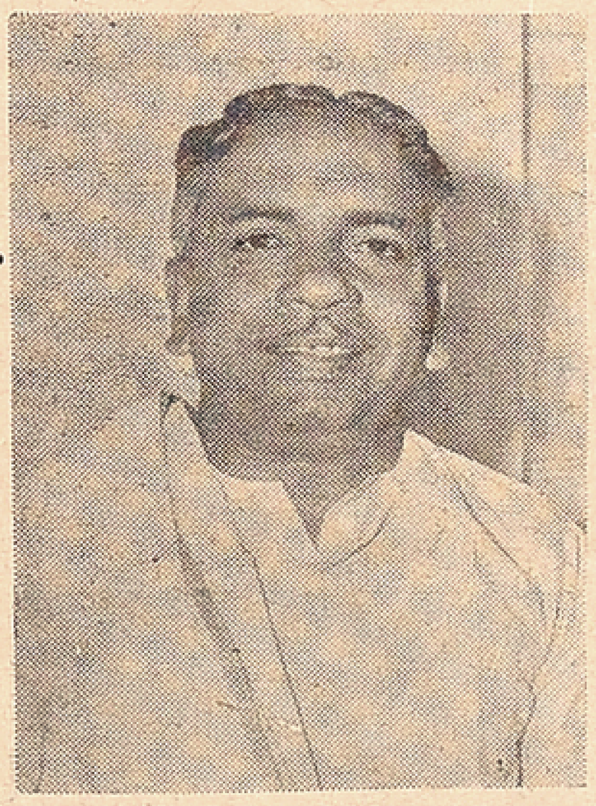
(Outstanding Film Actor)

Even during his College days, Thiru Jai Shanker acted in many amateur dramas and established a name for himself as a budding hero Artiste for the Screen. After taking his degree, he served for some time in Delhi and later on settled in Madras. His first film "IRAVUM PAGALUM" produced by Thiru Joseph Thaliath introduced him to the Tamil audience as a Film Artiste. During the last nine years, he has acted in more than 90 films in prominent roles, and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Actor.

ALANGUDI SOMU

(Outstanding Film Lyricist)

Thiru Alangudi Somu started composing songs even at his very early age and later on he started his career as a film Lyricist. He came to the forefront as a Film Lyricist through his songs in the picture "Kanchi Thalaivan" produced, by the present Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu. He has written songs for many other films and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Lyricist.



RAMA ARANGANNAL

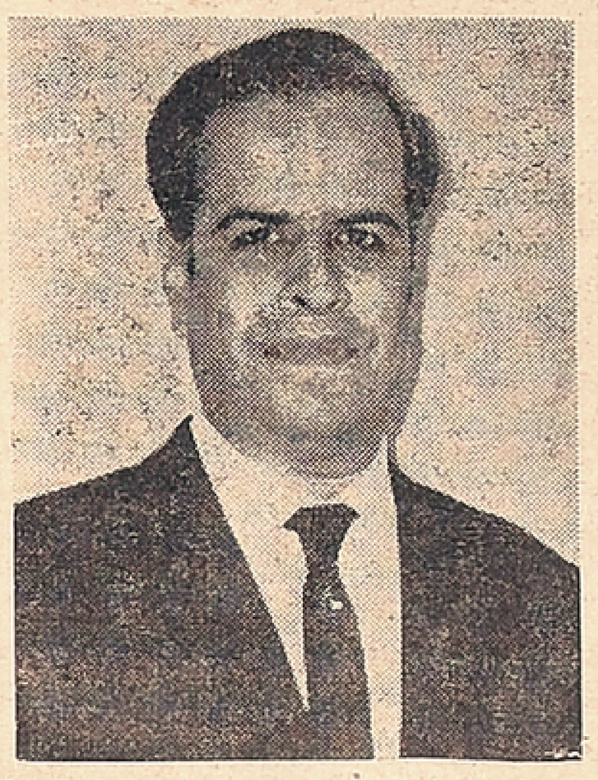
(Outstanding Film Playwright)

Thiru Rama Arangannal served as a sub-editor first in Periyar's "Kudi Arasu" and Md. Ismail's "Muslim" and later on in "Vidu-thalai" and "Dravidanadu". He was introduced to film field by the present Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and Kavignar Kannadasan and Thiru AL. Srinivasan. He wrote the story and dialogues for the films "Senthamarai", "Magane Kel", "Ponvilayum Bhoomi", "Thai Magalukku Kattiya Thali", and 'Pachai Vilakku' and story for the film "Anubhavi Raja Anubhavi". He was the co-producer for the film "Pachai Vilakku", "Tamarai Nenjam", and was the producer for the film "Poova Thalaiya", "Navagraham", "Bomma Purusa'," and "Kattila Thottila". He was praised by the late Perarignar Anna for his powerful writings and has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Film Playwright.

K. V. MAHADEVAN

(Outstanding Film Music Director)

Thiru K. V. Mahadevan S/o. Thiru Venkatachalam Iyer and Tmt. Pichu Ammal was born in the year 1918 in Krishnankoil village of Kanyakumari District. He had his early training in music under Boothapandi Arunachala Kavirayar. He started his film career under Thiru S. V. Venkataraman, Music Director, and later on joined Thiru T. A. Kalyanam, Music Director. The song "Chittukuruvi" in the picture "Town Bus" produced by M. A. V. Pictures won the acclaim of the film tans. So far he has composed music for



more than 240 films. He was awarded a Gold Medal by the late President Dr. Zakir Hussain for his music in the film "Kandan Karunai" in 1969. He also wor the special award of the Sta Government for his music in the picture "Adimai Penn". He has composed music for a number of successful films and earned reputation as an Outstanding Film Music Director.

THOTTAKARA VISWANATHAN

(Outstanding Playwright)

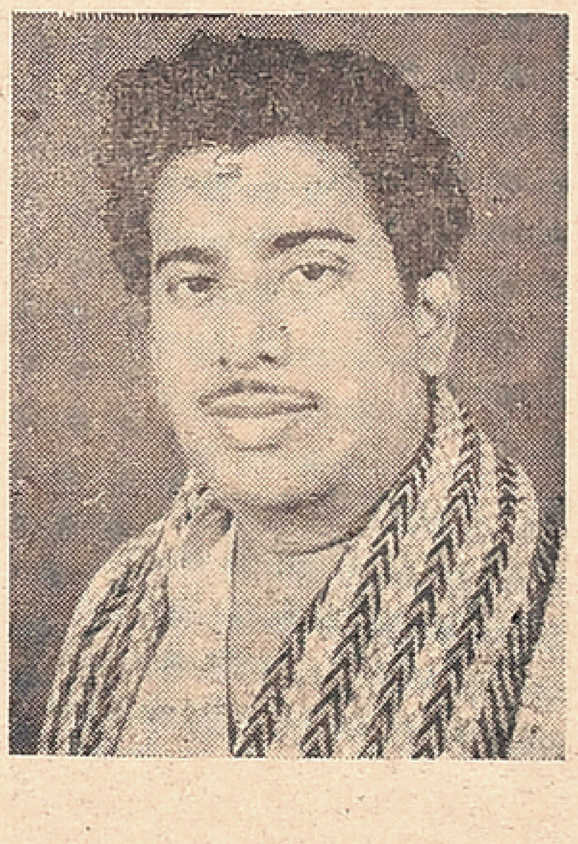
Thiru Thottakara Viswanathan had his training from Thiru N. Jagannath. So far he has written many full length dramas, radio dramas and also dramas with special themes. The dramas 'Thottakaran', 'Mathippu' have brought him to the forefront as a Playwright. He has written special dramas on family planning, eye camp and also for forest department. He has to his credit several dramas like 'Kudukuduppaikaran', 'Mamanar Veedu', 'Munnum - Pinnum', 'Anbulla Lalitha', 'Valarum Paiyir', which brought him great reputation in the drama field as an Outstanding Playwright.

S.G. KRISHNAMURTHY PILLAI

(Outstanding Drama Lyricist)

Thiru S. G. Krishnamurthy Pillai had his early training under Udumalai Sarabakavi Thiru Muthusami Kavirayar and Vidwan Thiru Arumugam Pillai of Ramachandrapuram. He wrote many songs for the dramas ac-

ted by famous S. V. Subbiah Bhagavathar and Tmt. Velambal and also produced and staged several dramas. He has been writing songs for the dramas for the past 45 years and has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Lyricist.



S. M. RAMANATHAN

(Outstanding Drama Artiste)

Thiru S. M. Ramanathan S/o Thiru Manickam and Tmt. Pechiammal was born in the year 1930 at Samboor Vadakarai in Tirunelveli District. He started his acting career in the Puliampatti Boys Company and then served in Thiru M. R. Radha's dramatic company. Later on he joined Sri Rama Bala Gana Vinodha Sabha of Vairam Arunachalam Chettiar. He started his own Dramatic Troupe by name Vairam Nataka Sabha and staged more than 1000 dramas, earning a high reputation. His acting talents were acclaimed by many famous artistes, scholars and poets and he has also toured Ceylon twice and staged dramas. He acted as the hero in the film "Kann Thirandathu" and also served as a permanent actor in Jupiter Pictures. At present he is acting in the dramas of Thiru K. A. Thangavelu and also in the drama produced by Poet and Play-wright Thiru S.D.Sundaram. He has been a permanent actor in the Kalivanar Nataka Manram and Udayasuriyan Nataka Manram. A versatile actor with many years of standing, he earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Artiste.

Tmt. S. N. LAKSHMI

(Outstanding Drama Actress)

Tmt. S. N. Lakshmi started acting in Venu Gana Sangeetha Sabha and later on she joined in Kalaivanar Nataka Manram and Seva Stage Nataka Sabha. The

dramas 'Malliam Mangalam', 'President Panchat-haram', 'Naluveli Nilam', 'Vadivelu Vathiar', 'Policekaran Magal', and 'Therotti Magan' brought her great reputation. She also acted in the dramas "Server Sundaram" 'Edir Neechal', 'Nanal' Navagraham, of Ragini Recreations, "Chadurangam", 'Dharma Yuddham' of INA Theatres and the drama produced by Poet and Playwright Thiru S. D. Sundaram. Noted for her character acting, she has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Actress.

TMT. INDIRA DEVI

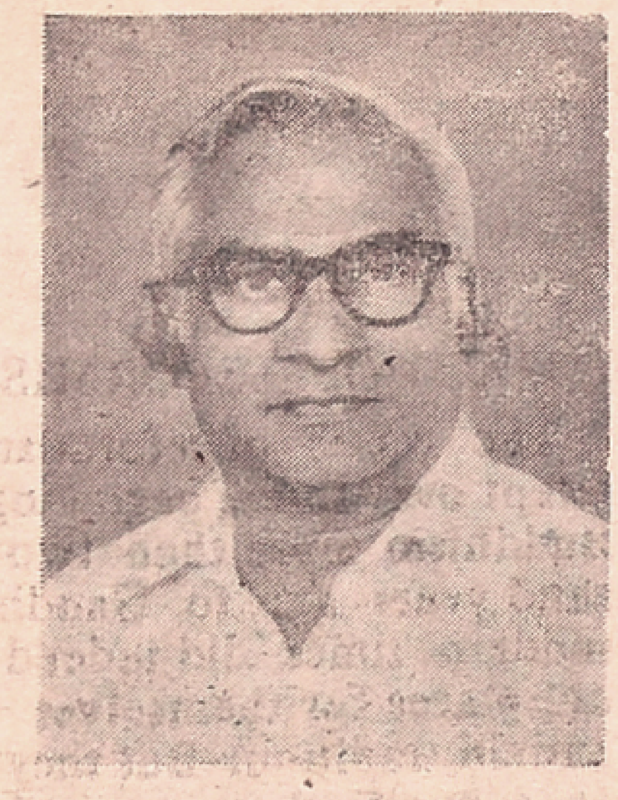
(Outstanding Drama Actress)

Tmt. Indira Devi d/o Thiru K. S. Ramaswami Iyer and Tmt. Kuppulakshmi Ammal was born in Kancheepuram. She learnt music from Kancheepuram Violin Vidwan Kuppuswami Pillai and also received prizes from Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam. Later on she acted in TKS Brothers Nataka Sabha, Sivaji Nataka Manram and SSR Nataka Manram. Now she is acting in K. A. Thangavelu's dramatic troupe and in the drama produced by Poet and Playwright Thiru S.D. Sundaram. She has acted in the dramas of All India Radio and in many films also. She has been honoured with titles such as 'Kalaimani', 'Nadippu Thilagam' in Madurai and Virudunagar and Madras and she has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Actress.

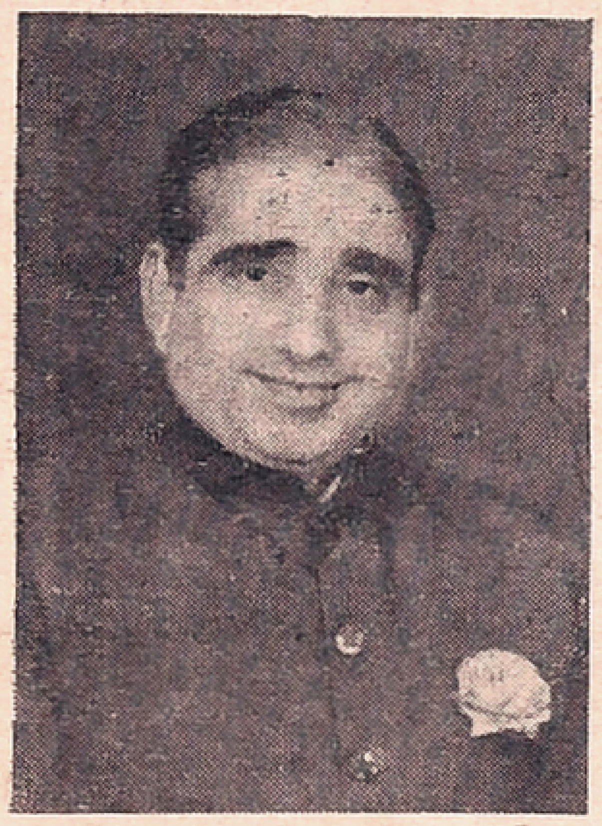
P. S. DAKSHINAMURTHY

(Outstanding Drama Producer)

Thiru P. S. Dakshinamurthy. S/o Thiru Sabapathi and Tmt. Periyanayagam was born in the year 1920 in Poonthottam village in South Arcot District. In the year 1933 he joined the dramatic troupe of Yadartham Thiru T. P. Ponnuswami Pillai and later on served as an actor and producer in the dramatic troupes of N. S.



K. Nataka Manram, K. R. R. Nataka Manram, S. S. R. Nataka Manram and Thillai Theatres and Udayasoorian Nataka Manram. He has produced the famous drama 'Chandramohan' of Perarignar Anna, and 'Ammaippan,' Manimagudam,' 'Silapathikaram,' and 'Unnaithan Thambi', of the present Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu and 'Anaiya Vilakku' written by poet and playwright Thiru S. D. Sundaram. During the last 30 years he has produced many successful dramas and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Drama Producer.



R. SRINIVASAGOPALAN

(Outstanding Non-professional Drama Actor)

Thiru R. Srinivasagopalan was born in the year 1923 in Thanjavur. He had his early training under Kalaimamani T. S. Gopalaswamy Iyengar and Thiru Sundararaja Iyengar and started acting in the year 1944 mainly in female roles like 'Vijaya' in 'Manohara' of Pammal Sambanda Mudaliar and 'Kanimozhi' in 'Kaviyin Kanavu' of poet and playwright Thiru S. D. Sundaram and earned great reputation. He has been acting in several dramas of famous writers like late Kalki and Devan and also in the dramatic troupe of the Secretariat. Special mention may be made for his talented acting as Tmt. Rockefeller in the drama "Washington Thirumanam" written by Thiru Saavi. Through his versatile acting in dramas for the past 30 years he has earned name and fame as an Outstanding Amateur Drama Actor.

M. R. NAGARAJA BHAGAVATHAR

(Outstanding Special Drama Actor)

Thiru M. R. Nagaraja Bhagavathar S/o Thiru V.Rama Iyer and Tmt. Mangalam was born in 1913 Madurai. He learnt music

from K. V. Krishnamurthy Iyer, Abirama Sastrigal and Babu Iyengar and later on he acted with the late S. V. Subbiah Bhagavathar, M. K. Thiagaraja Bhagavathar, K. S. Ananthanarayana Iyer and Thiru C. S. Jayaraman, Tmt K. B. Sundarambal etc. He also acted in the films "Baktha Duruva" and "Purna Chandrika". He learnt acting in the special dramas from Thiru Esakki Muthu Vathiar, disciple of Thavathiru Sankarandas Swamigal. He has portrayed varied roles in more than two thousand special dramas throughout Tamil nadu and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Special Drama Actor.

Tmt. N. M. SUNDARAMBAL

(Outstanding Special Drama Actress)

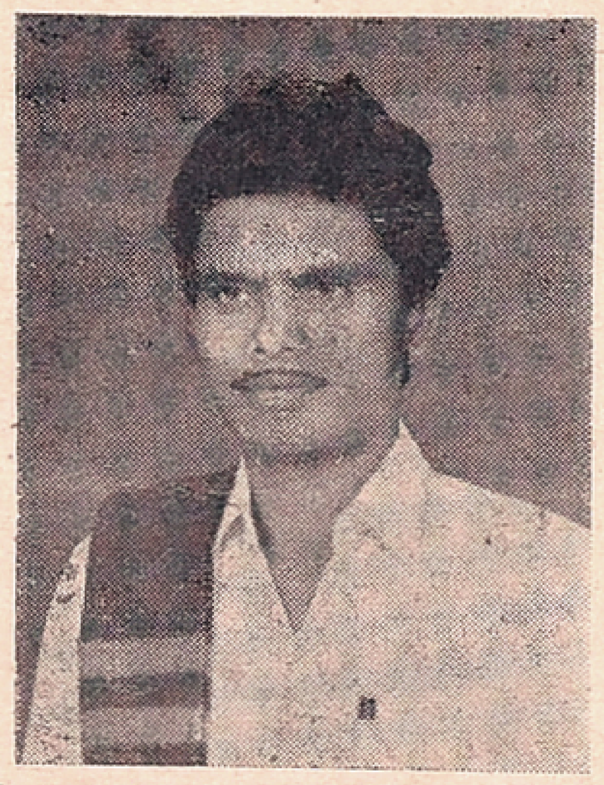
Tmt. N. M. Sundarambal, daughter of Thiru Sudalayandi Pillai and Tmt. Esakki Ammal was born in the year 1918 in Nagarcoil. She had her early training in music under Nagarcoil Thiru N. N. Sundarakambar, and later on she learnt acting from Thiru Shanmugasundara Pulavar and started acting as heroine along with famous actors like Velu Nair, M. K. Thiagaraja Bhagavathar, P. U. Chinnappa, and M. S. Damodara Rao and earned reputation throughout Tamilnadu and also in foreign countries like Singapore, Burma and Ceylon. She also acted as heroine in the films "Nalayini" "Krishna Naradhi" and "Sathi Sulochana" etc. She was awarded gold medals and prizes by many VIPs and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Special Drama Actress.

S. P. RATHINA PATHAR

(Outstanding Harmonium Vidwan)

Thiru S.P. Rathina Pathar was born in the year 1915 in Kumbakonam. While he was studying in school he learnt music and

harmonium from Thepperumalnallur Sangeetha Vidwan Thiru T. S. Subramania Iyer and Kudanthai Jalatharangam Thiru Parameswara Iyer. From 1926 he served in Sri Bala Vinoda Nataka Sabha for ten years. Later on he joined the dramatic company of P. S. Velu Nayar, K. S. Ananthanarayana Iyer and also Madurai K. Kanakarathnam Pillai and toured Malaya for more than a year. He played harmonium for the dramas of Maharajapuram M. R. Krishnamurty, T. S. Santhanam, S. V.Subbiah, P. U. Chinnappa, M. K. Thiagaraja Bhagavathar, S. V. Subbiah Bhagavathar, P.S. Govindan, T. R. Mahalingam, C. V. V. Panthulu and K.B. Sundarambal and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Harmonium Vidwan.



T. M. THANGAPPAN

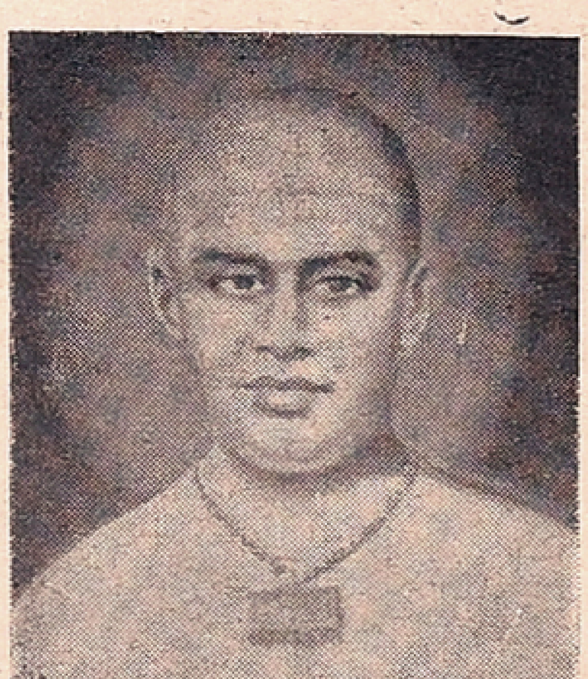
(Outstanding Villupattu Artiste)

Thiru T. M. Thangappan, S/o Thiru Muthiah Pillai and Tmt. Amirthambal was born in the year 1929 in the village of Thiruchenkattankudi in Thanjavur District. He learnt music at his early age from Thiruchenkattankudi Thiru Uttarapathi Nayanakar and later on, in the year 1944, he joined the Sakthi Nataka Sabha and attained fame through the encouragement given by Poet and Playwright Thiru S. D. Sundaram. He joined the Kalaivanar N. S. K. Nataka Sabha and took part in Gandhi Mahaan Villupattu and Kindhanar Kathakalashepam. With the help of the poets Subbu Arumugam and Muruguvannan, he has given several performances over All India Radio. Many of his songs during the aggression of China and Pakistan over India have been taken as gramaphone records. He toured throughout Tamilnadu and gave innumerable performances and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Villupattu Artiste.

RASIKA RANJANA SABHA, THIRUCHIRAPALLI

Rasika Ranjana Sabha, Tiruchirapalli, was founded in 1914 by a group of dedicated art-lovers led by the late lamented Kalaimamani Thiru F. G. Natesa Iyer. He served this Sabha as its Secretary for over 45 years ever since its inception and built it up to blossom as a prominent cultural forum. The Sabha concentrated mainly on Dramatic Activities for several years and successfully conducted many dramas in the Thevar Hall staged by it own members. During the last ten years, the Sabha is regularly conducting concerts in music and dance also, including aid performances sponsored by the Tamilnadu Eyal Isai Nataka Manram besides staging dramas in its monthly programmes, under the guidance of its distinguished President Padmabhushan N. Ramaswamy Iyer, and its Secretary Thiru L. Venkataraman. In recognition of the valuable services rendered in the cultural field for severa decades, the Manram awards a Special Prize to Rasika Ranjana Sabha, Tiruchy.

The Great Immortals



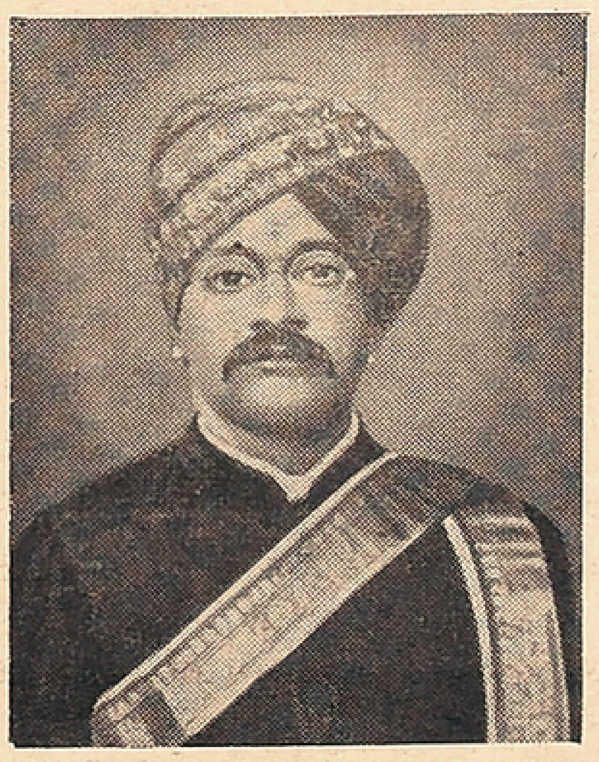
THIRUMARUGAL THIRU NATESA PILLAI

Thirumarugal Thiru Natesa Pillai had the divine gift of natural talents in music. The instrument played by him was then popularly known as 'Thimiri Nayanam'—shorter in size than the present day Nadaswaram — and had a range from 5 to 5½ Sruti. His lilting tunes and sweet music were much enjoyed and applauded by millions of people. He rendered innumerable performances and was honoured with presents of Golden and Silver Nadaswarams, from several States, Zamins, Mutts and Temples. Like his contemporary stalwarts in Nadaswaram Music Sembanarkoil Ramaswami Pillai and Mannargudi Chinna Pakkiri, Thirumarugal Thiru Natesa Pillai earned name and fame as an Outstanding Nadaswaram Vidwan.

The Great Immortals...

TIRUPAMPURAM THIRU N. SWAMINATHA PILLAI

Tirupampuram Thiru N. Swaminatha Pillai, son of Tirupampuram Thiru Natarajasundaram Pillai and Sivakamasunda was born in the year 1899. He had his early training in vocal music under his father and started giving performances even from his 12th year onwards. Later on he learnt flute under Tiruchy Govindaswami Pillai and attained great perfection in this art. He served as the Head of the Department of Music in Annamalai University from 1942 onwards. He rendered the songs of Muthuveerappa Kavirayar, Muthuthandavar, Gopalakrishna Bharathiyar and others in swara notations and also published them in book form. He served also in the College of Karnataka Music for 12 years. He was honoured with many titles like Veinkuzhal Nayakam, Sangitha Kalasikamani, Sangitha Kalanidhi and also received the Presidential Award as an Outstanding Flute Vidwan. He passed away in the year 1961.

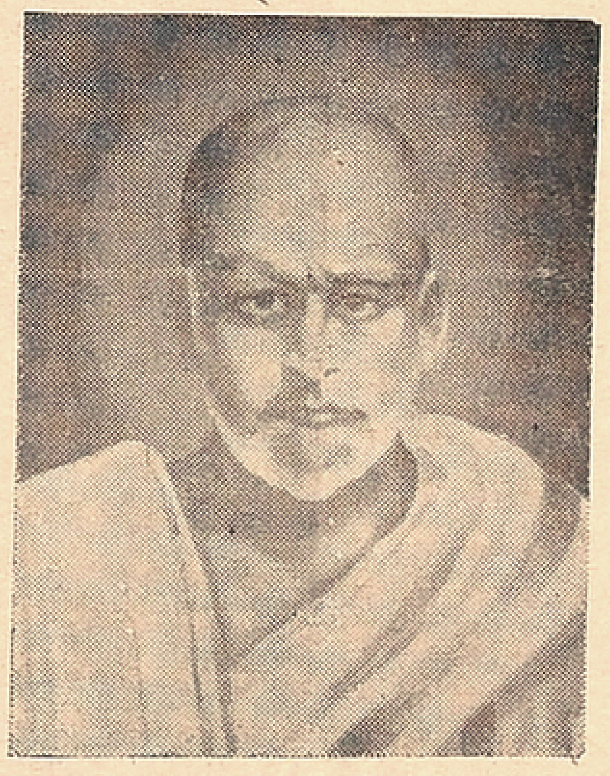


MADURAI M.K.M. PONNUSWAMI PILLAI

Thiru M. K. M. Ponnuswami Pillai was born in the year 1877 in Madurai. At the age of 3 he lost his father and he was brought up by his elder brother Ayyasami Pillai who took much pains to shape his life as a great Nadaswara Vidwan. Later on he was patronised by the Raja of Ramanathapuram and Maharajah of Mysore. He served as an Asthana Vidwan in Mysore samasthanam for 13 years and received innumerable prizes and medals. By his tireless effort he wrote one research book on music entitled "Poorvika Sangitha Unnmai" and was praised by one and all of his contemporaries in the music field. He passed away in the year 1929, at the height of his career as an Outstanding Nathaswara Vidwan.

AMMAPET THIRU PAKKIRIA PILLAI

Ammapet Thiru Pakkiria Pillai, S/o Thiru Gurumurthi Nayanakarar and Tmt. Naadi Ammal was born in 1874 at Deepambalpuram village in Thanjavur District. Even at an early age he had training in Thavil under Thavil Vidwan Thirukkarukavur Thiru Sivagurunatha Pillai and Nadaswara Vidwan Thiruppampuram Thiru Nataraja Pillai. Later on he permanently played Thavil for the concerts of Nadaswara Vidwan Mannargudi Chinna Pakkiri and earned great reputation. Blessed with good complexion and a pleasing personality, he displayed imaginative skill through dexterous rhythmic manipulations on Thavil and won the acclaim of the stalwarts in music and the people at large. He attained eternal rest in 1920 at the height of his career as an Outstanding Thavil Vidwan.



THIRUKODIKAVAL THIRU KRISHNA IYER

Thirukodikaval Thiru Krishna Iyer, son of Kuppuswamy Bhagavathar was born in 1857 at Marathurai in Tanjore District, Having learnt music even at his early age from his father, he had training in Violin under the famous violin Vidwan Subbaraya Iyer. He improved his talents with the help of eminent musicians like Veenai Vaidyanatha Iyer and accompanied on violin for the concerts of reputed musicians like Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer, Kothamangalam Subramania Iyer and Saraba Sastrigal. He has also successfully performed several solo concerts and earned name and fame as an Outstanding Violin Vidwan. He passed away in the year 1913.

VEENAI TMT. DHANAMMAL

Veenai Tmt. Dhanammal was born in the year 1868 in Tanjore in a family traditionally devoted to music. At her early age she was encouraged by the late veena vidwan Alagasingarayya and later on she learnt padams under the vidwans Baldoss and Dharmapuri Subbarayar. By her tireless study and practice she succeeded in perfecting her art and produced a rare and divine music. Praised by her contemporaries like the famous vidwans Thirukodikaval Krishna Iyer, Ramanaiah Chettiar, Thiruvottiyur Thyagaiyar, and Tiger Varadachari, Tmt. Dhanammal reigned supreme as the Uncrow ned Queen of Veena Music. She passed away in the year 1938.

MANNARGUDI THIRU M. G. NATARAJA PILLAI

Mannargudi Thiru M. G. Nataraja Pillai, S/o Thiru Gopala Thenkondar and Tmt. Sornathammal was born in 1898. Even at his early age, he started acting in Parameswara Iyer Dramatic Company. Later on he acted in prominent roles along with the famous stage artistes Tmts. K. B. Sundarambal, S. D. Subbulakshmi. T. P. Rajalakshmi and D. D. Rukmani in the Arya Gana Sabha of Anantanarayana Iyer. He won several prizes and medals from the Maharajas of Mysore, Travancore and Ettayapuram in appreciation of his acting talents. He also earned reputation by acting in the films 'Mahabharatham', 'Sathi Sulochana' and 'Daksha Yagnam', etc. He was a patriot and has taken active part in the freedom struggle. He also served as a Member of Mannargudi Municipal Council for several years. He attained eternal rest in the year 1938.

STRANGE

Said the prison warder at I a.m. :

"Aren't you asleep yet ?"

"Not yet," replied the burglar. "It seems so strange to be in bed in the middle of the night."

From page 3

rigid set of ideological doctrines has been adapted to some extent to Chinese traditions. And so it will be in India.

IMPACT OF REFORMISM

The waxes of reformism that swept over India, beginning from Buddhism more than two thousand years ago to Gandhism of modern times did indeed carve out places for themselves in the Indian tradition. But they failed to convert the masses because they were not backed by the imperatives of an evolving society.

The social structure ensured dominance of a few over the many, and even restricted education and enlightenment to the former. The reformers did not suit the elite.

Gandhism for the first time created a consciousness among the masses of their rights. The leadership, however, still remained with the elite. A stratified society was still not a hindrance to the arrangement of the productive forces. His doctrines did not, therefore, find immediate acceptance.

Gandhiji's dreams of social reform will be realised only by the gradual evolution of an agro-industrial society, based on science and technology, a process which has already commenced. Tradition will no more be a bar to modernism in India than it has been in any other country.

(Courtesy: Indian And Foreign Review)

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Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

BIG OIL RESERVES IN INDIA

"THE knowledge of the history of the geological development of the Indian peninsula makes us confident that in the next few years very big oil deposits will be found in the 'Bombay arch' to provide the foundation for large-scale oil production unprecedented in India today" said Prof. N.A. Kalinin, noted Soviet geologist and oil specialist in an interview on the oil prospects in India. It may be recalled that it was on the basis of an optimistic preliminary report prepa'red by him in 1955 that India began a vast exploration programme for oil and gas. Prof. Kalinin predicted then that India has a recoverable reserve of 4 billion tons of oil and 2 trillion cubic metres of gas.

Referring to the oil find in the Bomby H'gh he said, "it is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of this fact General geological prerequisites, com bined with the direct indications of the presence of oil in the geological section, give room to believe that this area contains big oil reserves."

Prof. Kalinin pointed out that the studies both on land and offshore in the Mehsana (Gujarat) — Cambay — Bombay region have established that this area is very promising, and recalled the work of the Soviet marine seismic exped tion during 1964-66 based on the vessel "Akademik Arkhangelsky" in the offshore area of Bombay. "The study of the seismic data showed that oil and gas bearing layers, which constitute the Cambay sedimentation basin, substantially grow in thickness in the southern direction, and form. at the latitude of Bombay, very large gentle platform-like folds, the biggest of which was called the Bombay arch." he said. "Those theoretical propositions", he added "have now turned into a reality". But he believes that bolder efforts should be made to explore new areas and find new types of deposits. He congratulated the Indian oil specialists for their good work on Bombay High.

He believes that more deposits can be found in Assam, Gujarat, especially in places with non-d formational and complex traps (buried reafs, deltas, river valleys etc). "New deposits will certainly be discovered in West Bengal, the Punjab and in a number of other land and offshore areas," Prof. Kalinin felt.

He is happy that the forecasts of the Soviet geologists are coming true.

* * *

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE SOVIET UNION

The election campa'gn for the general elections scheduled for June 16th, is beginning throughout the Soviet Union. Under the Soviet Constitution, elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest organ of state power, and the Supreme Soviet of the Union (Constituent) Soviet Republics are held once every four years, and to the local Soviets of working people's deputies once in two years. The present Soviet Parliament was elected in June 1970 and its term is expiring.

As many as 1517 deputies are elected to the Supreme Soviet. (767 deputies to the Soviet of the Union and 750 to the Soviet of Nationalities) Over half of the deputies are workers and collective farmers. Almost a third are women. Both communists and non-communists can get elected. In all, more than two million people were elected to the Supreme Soviet and local Soviets during the last elections. Over 25 million people take part in the work of the Soviets on a voluntary basis.

The elections set for June 16 are the first after the 24th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party which was held in March-April 1971. The Congress put forward a foreign policy programme widely known as the Programme of Peace.

It also outlined an economic and social policy expressed in a concentrated form in the directives for the N'nth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) the main objective of which was to bring about a considerable rise in the living standards of the Soviet people.

The past few years have been marked by a change in the international relations from cold war to detente and to the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems. This is an indisputable success for the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, a policy which is unanimously supported by the people.

On the home front, output rose considerably in the first three years of the Ninth Five-Year Plan. A record yield of grain was gathered in 1973. The rate of economic growth has accelerated and the national income has grown noticeably. Major part of the social measures set in the Five-Year Plan have been carried out. The wages of millions have been increased, taxes reduced and pensions and grants raised. Tens of millions of people have moved to new flats, and the public and medical services have been improved.

This, in short, is the picture of the USSR when it goes to polls in June next.

* * *

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET PEACE PROGRAMME

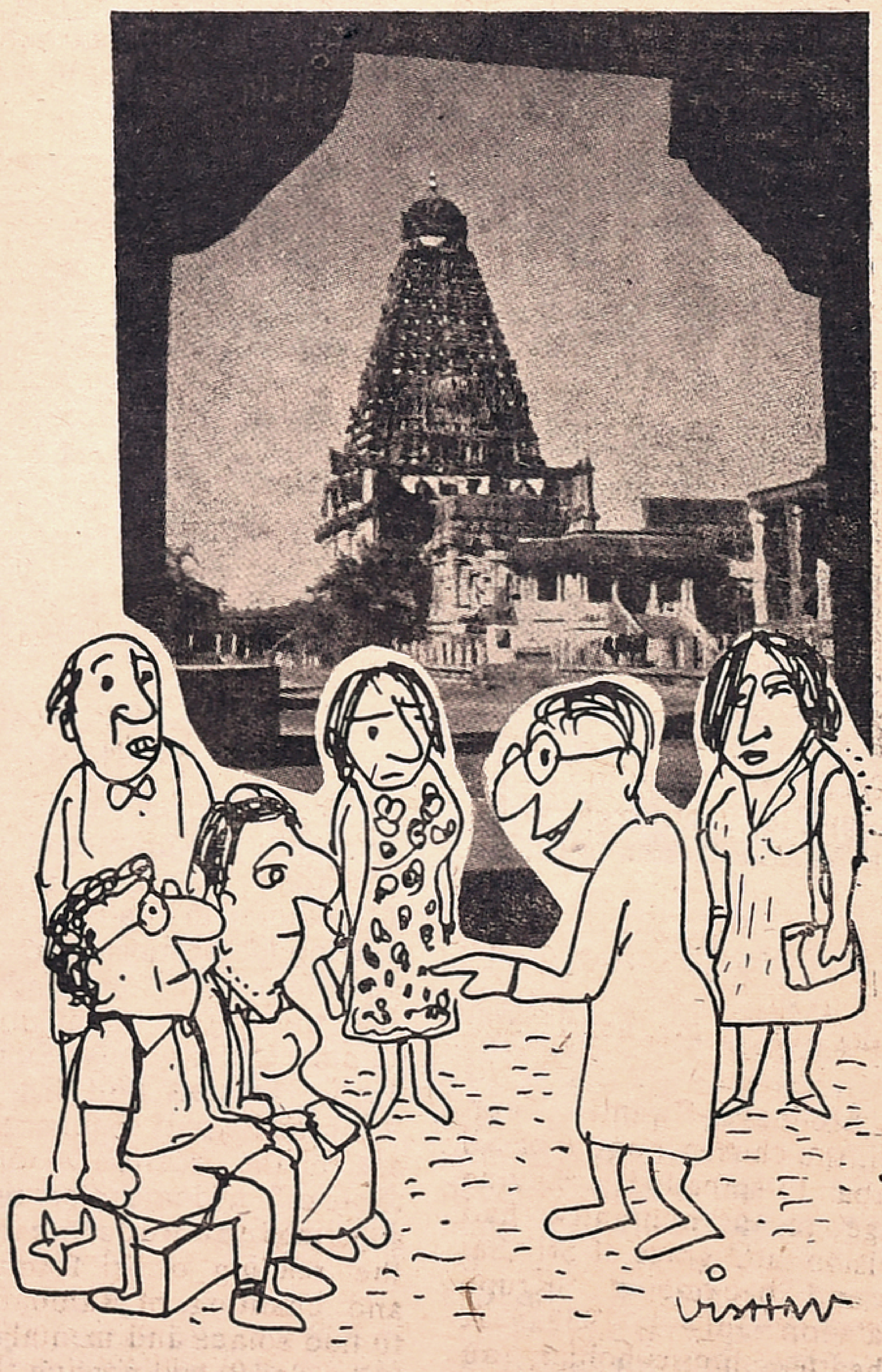
Three years ago—on March 30, 1971, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev reporting to the 24th party Congress, put forward the 6-point S viet Peace Programme. This was followed by a tremendous amount of work directed at implementing the programme. Remarkable results have already been achieved in the course of fulfilment of the basic tasks formulated in that historic document.

A change of great importance has taken place in international relations—a turn from the cold war to detente and the affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems The entire world political climate has taken a turn for the better. This is an indisputable success for the CPSU,s Leninist foreign policy, an outcome of the joint actions of the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries of the socialist community and all the progressive forces of the world.

The coordinated actions of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states have, to a great degree, consolidated the victory of the Vietnamese people and defended the rights and interests of the peoples of Laos and Cambodia. The Soviet Peace Programme is contributing actively to establishing a stable and just peace in the Middle East in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions stipulating the full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab lands and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

Recognition of these principles by the administration of the United States—principles on which Soviet foreign policy has been based since 1917 October Revolution—made possible two historic Soviet—American summit meetings (in 1972 and 1973) at which important agreements and other documents were signed by Mr. Leon'd Brezhnev and Mr. Richard Nixon.

During these three years, great positive changes have taken place particularly in Europe. The main practical task at present is the successful conclusion of the European con ference on Security and cooperation which is working out a code of international relations under which the present and the future generations of Europeans will be able to live in peace and tranquility.



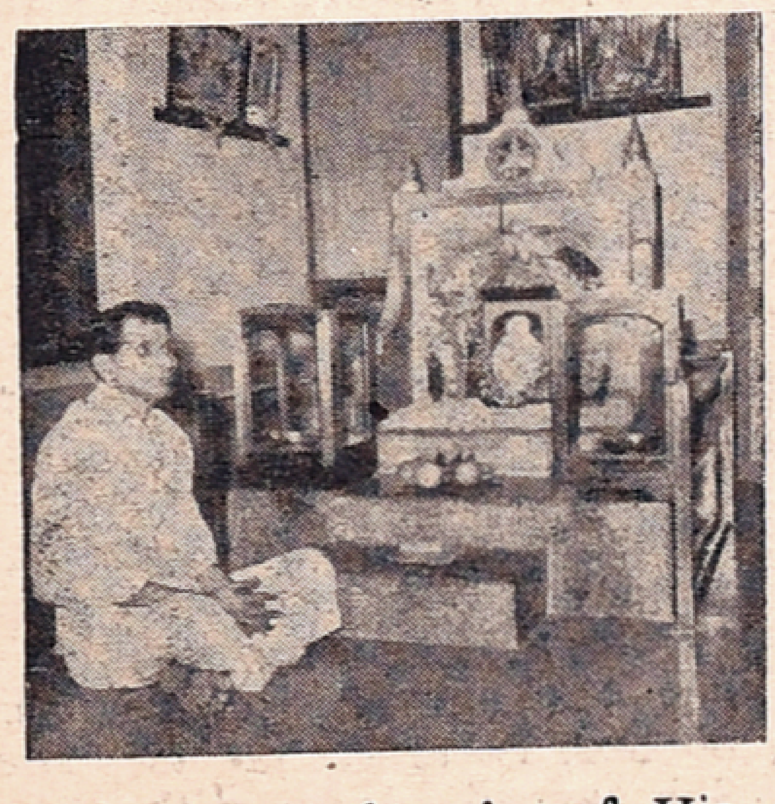
" I'm sure you won't resent a small security check for stolen idols when we come out of the temple. . . "

(Courtesy : Asian Travels News)

A section of the devotees

Sri Ramanavami At Sai Nilayam

SRI Sai Baba of Shirdi is God incornate and a great saviour of mankind. He gave to the universe a great cult for the spiritual and material welfare of the people. He emphasized the need for the spirituality for orderly materinl progress. His cult embraces all faiths and religious beliefs and is so simple and inspiring. He preached that one should have implicit faith in the mercy of God, truthfulness and charitable disposition towards others. Sai Baba, the exalted benefactor of mankind, was a repository of miraculous spiritual powers which manifested in



every word and action of His and used them for the good of the devotees. He reconciled intense and personal Mohammedan mysticism with the traditional theology of Brahmanism. Although He is not seen in his mortal form now, His spirit remains immortal for the service of mankind and continues to control and guide the destinies of millions of His devotees who surrender to Him, heart and soul.

His Holiness Swami Kesavalahji, the chosen apostle of Sri Sai Baba to spread His Divine Message to the humanity, had the vision and grace of Sri Sai Baba and became a "Krupa Siddha" on July 1, 1939. A kind-hearted house-holder, an honest and hard working Sub-Registrar and a simple man who stood for truth and whose purity of character and integrity the people witnessed was chosen as His apostle. Since than Swamiji is rendering yeoman service with the spiritual powers endowed on him to Sai Devotees and suffering humanity, who come into contact or correspond with him.

Presence of thousands of Devotees on Thursday evenings at Sai Nilayam to attend Swamiji's pooja of Sri Sai Baba seeking relief for spiritual and bodily worries speaks eloquently of the unlimited Sai's grace Swamiji is enjoying and incomparable benediction conferred on him by Sri Sai Baba. It is his earnest desire to instil in the hearts of every one a staunch faith in the omnipotence and omnisicence of Sri Sai Baba. The spiritual centres he founded for the worship of Sri Sai Baba in Penukonda in 1948 and Sri Sai Baba Bhaktha Samajam he founded at Shenoy Nagar in the year 1959 with many lofty ideals for propagating and promoting the teachings and tenets of Sri Sai Baba and the magnificent edifice comprising of a Mandir for Sri Sai Baba and a meditation hall that is nearing completion opposite to Sai Nilayam are standing tributes to his rare will power.

Under the auspices of Sri Sai Baba Bhaktha Samajam (Regd) Sri Rama Navami was celebrated on a grand scale in the even, ing of April 1 at Sai Nilayam-Shenoy Nagar, Madras-30. After performing special pooja Swami Kesavaiahji, the Founder President of the Samajam, distributed Sri Sai Baba's Udhi and prasadam to more than 2,000 devotees who came from different parts of the City and moffusil places.

Swamiji in his inspiring message for the occasion said that to those afflicted with sorrows and sufferings of worldly existence, the reading of Sri Rama's life and chanting of Ramnam help to find solace and mental peace. "Shri Sai Baba knowing the importance of Ramayana enjoined his devotees chanting of Ram nam. During His life time He celebrated annually Rama Navami and sandal procession at Shirdi in which all his devotees, irrespective of caste and creed, participated. Shri Sai Baba wanted to emphasise the significance and importance of Sri Rama s life to His devotees and thereby put them on the path of righteousness, so that they may shape their lives following the guidelines in the Ramayana. Let us, on this sacred occasion, recall the life of Sri Rama and rededicate ourselves to put into practice in our daily life, the moral and spiritual code contained in the Ramayana", Sri Swamiji said.

Messages for the sacred function were received from the President of India Sri V. V. Giri; Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Ex-President of India; Vice President of India Sri G. S. Pathak, Governor of Tamil Nadu Sri K. K. Shah; Governor of Orissa Sri B. D. Jatt; Union Minister for Industrial Development, Sri C. Subramaniam and others.

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN
(General Knowledge Agency)

COURT SHIFTED TO AVOID SARDAR PATEL

Sardar Vallabhai Patel, after passing the Matriculation examination, was not in a position to continue his studies in a college, due to poverty. So he passed the District Pleadership examination and set up practice. His ambition was to become a Barrister. He, therefore, saved money from his income as a pleader, went to England and studied for the Barrister course.

While studying, he used to go to the library of the Middle Temple on foot from his residence covering a distance of eleven miles, to and from. At the library, he put in a record reading of seventeen hours a day. He did very well in the examination and stood first in first class. Immediately after passing the examination, he sailed straight for home, instead of spending time for sight-seeing on the way

After reaching home, he set up practice at Borsad. He was at his best in criminal cases. He become a terror among all ranks, Judiciary including. To avoid his domineering presence, the Magistrate's Court at Borsad was shifted to Anand, as the authorities thought that he might not take the trouble to go over there. But, contrary to their expectations, Sardar Patel set up practice at Anand. The authorities, therefore, shifted the Court back to Borsad, much to the amusement of the litigant public.

MIRA BEHN AND TARA BEHN.

Mahatma Gandhi's sincerity to serve others, attracted not only his own countrymen but also many foreigners. Miss Slade, the daughter of a British Army Officer, came to India and joined Gandhiji's ashram. Her name was changed from Slade to Mira. The ashramites and others affectionatelly called her Mira Behn.

Another English woman by name Miss Mary Chesley, who was a friend of Mira Behn, also came to India in 1934, met Gandhiji and began to serve in the villages. Tara was the name given to her and she came to be known as Tara Behn. She wore the Indian dress, ate the Indian food and lived as the poor India villagers lived, even though she was a Graduate of the London School of Economics. To meet her expenses in Indian she was getting decent remittances from her people. Out of these remittances, she spent very little on herself and gave the rest to needy people. She was so deeply interested to serve the poor villagers of India that she would dig earth for public purposes and carry basket-full of earth on her head. It is a fine sight to see these days, educated boys and girls engaged in such constructive work. How fine it will be, if more come forward to participate in such constructive activities.

Mr. V. BHASHYAM AYYANGAR'S RETORT

Mr. V. Bhashyam Ayyangar was a great lawyer. He served as a Member of the Madras Legislative Council. The University of Madras appointed him as a member of the committee to select a person for the post of Registrar. A daily paper by name The Madras Standard wrote very strongly opposing his appointment. Mr Ayyangar filed a case for defamation against the daily. In the court, the Cross Examining Counsel put the following question to Mr. Ayyangar:- "Is it not a fact that in a majority of cases, you have voted with the Government". Mr. Ayyangar replied :- "Yes, in the Legislative Council, in a large majority of cases, members of the Government voted with me". On hearing this, many in the court laughed.

(Contd. on next page)

BOBBY JUBILEE

25th Week Silver Jubilee run of R. K. Films 'BOBBY' at Midland Theatre, Madras was celebrated on Mar. 29 at Hema Malini Kalyana Mandapam, Lloyds Road, Madras. The function was attended by the exhibitors and other film personalities.

Comments By Vishnu

THE WHOLE MAN

'If they view man as a whole, physicians are concerned not merely with sickness but with the total impact of life upon their friends and patients as they come to them for aid. Indeed, their concepts of the pathologic processes with which they deal have changed in recent years to make them even more aware that disease is intimately tied in with man's adjustment to his environment, and that any illness represents to a greater or lesser degree an interplay of many forces manifesting themselves as disease.'

Anthony D. Bower

The New England Journal of Medicine, 269, 670. 1963.

Venereal Disease Control

Dr. P. N Rangaiah is Emeritus Professor of Venereology in the Madras Medical College. He is greatly devoted to the specialty. He has dedicated his life to it. It is doubtful whether he has any serious competitor who can put information across to listeners in the forceful and humorous way in which he can. It is a delight to listen to him. Recently the Association for social health held a seminar on the control of V. D. with Dr. Rangaiah in the chair. I had the good fortune to participate in this. The seminar drew quite a number of people from different walks of life and it was most instructive.

Difficulty in discovering the victims of venereal disease and their contacts, and diagnosing and treating the condition are among the 9 reasons why V. D. cannot be controlled in our country, according to Dr. Rangaiah.

W.H.O. has estimated that the global incidence of V.D has been going up by 8–10% every year and that anywhere between 300–500 per 100 000 population appear to be afflicted with the disease.

In view of the immensity of the problem, he considered it his duty to alert the medical profession and those in authority to the difficulties involved in controlling V.D. in our country.

The first difficulty is the wide definition of V.D. which embraces "SYPHILIS, ALL FORMS, URETHRITIS, UNCOMPLICATED AND COMPLICATED, OF ANY ETIOLOGY, CHANCROIDS L G.V., G.I. AND ANY OTHER CONDITION, LOCAL OR GENERAL, arising out of sexual contact".

"Surely such a definition puts a heavy premium on those legitimately charged with the control of V.D.", Dr. Rangiah remarked.

DIFFICULTY OF TRACING CASES

The second reason why V.D. cannot be controlled is that only a fraction of the patients seek medical help; the others prefer to stay silent or to resort to indigenous medicines.

The failure to seek out and treat the victims is matched by the impossibility of approaching the donor victims, the human reservoirs of the disease. "Their reporting to us will strike at the very root of their PROFESSIONAL EXISTENCE", Dr. Rangiah said. Prostitution will continue to exist and expand.

Fourthly, he continued, "we cannot discover V.D. in the victims of V.D.—the few who come to us". The clinical signs can be misleading and not enough facilities exist for laboratory diagnosis.

PROBLEM OF TREATMENT

Moreover, the therapeutic armamentarium does not contain appropriate drugs with which to destroy V.D. agents Penicillin is no longer widely used because of the allergy it provokes and the resistance to it developed by certain strains of N. gon. Broad spectrum antibiotics, on the other hand, are costly and attendant with unpleasant reactions. To compound the problem, the patient may be suffering from several other illnesses including rank malnutrition.

NO VACCINE

The sixth reason mentioned by Dr. Rangiah for the difficulty in controlling V.D. is that "we cannot protect the well from falling ill with V.D. as we have no immunisation to counter V.D."

Prophylaxis too is not possible in practice. Though mechanical measures—the sheath for the male and the cap for the female – are available, these are not often used. Chemotherapeutic prophylaxis has its limitations.

Public health authorities, Dr. Rangiah regretted, appear more pre-occupied with water, air, soil, and even noise pollution than with "sex pollution."

Finally, "we cannot control V.D. in our country because we cannot effectively withstand the avalanching social aphrodisiacs" such as migration of population, rapid urbanisation, emancipation of women and, above all, the diminishing fear of pregnancy following the advocacy of anti-pregnancy procedures.

Love Of The Art

"I urge you not to be too grasping, but to consider carefully your patients means sometimes give your services for nothing...and if there be an opportunity of serving one who is a stranger in financial straits, give full assistance to all such. For where there is the love of man, there is also love of art".

—Hippocrates.

"We have made a note of your remark that it costs less to fly from New York to Delhi and back than to come here from Delhi. We shall pass on your remarks in due course to the authorities to take such action as they may deem fit..."

Tit-Bits...

CHINESE AT A BANQUET

In a banquet, a Chinese was sitting next to an American. After the soup was served, the American mistaking the Chinese to be an ordinary man, enquired in a sarcastic manner :— "Likee soupee". On hearing it, the Chinese simply smiled. That Chinese was none other than Dr. Wellington Koo, a great scholar. When the meeting started, the organiser of the banquet introduced Dr. Koo and requested him to speak. Dr. Koo delivered a brilliant address in beautiful English and then sat down. Turning to the Americans, he enquired : – "Likee speechee". The American felt very much for his wrong estimation and greatly admired Dr. Koo's noble behaviour.

TO IMPROVE MIND AT 93

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes was a reputed Judge of the Supreme Court of America. He worked as a Judge till his ninety first year and then retired. On the occasion of his ninety-third birthday, President Franklin D. Roosevelt went to pay his respects to Mr. Holmes. He found him reading a volume of Plato. President Roosevelt asked Mr. Holmes as to why he was reading Plato. Mr. Holmes replied: – "To improve my mind". A retired Supreme Court Judge wanted to improve his mind by further study at the age of 93, whereas we come across younger men with lesser equipment who talk differently about themselves. Empty vessels make more sound.

YOUR WIFE-NOT THE QUEEN

Queen Victoria of England lost her temper one day and her husband Prince Albert went to his room, without saying a word to her, and locked the door. She was still further infuriated, went to his room, rapped the door and shouted that it should be opened. There was no response. She rapped again with vehemence. "Who is there?" shouted the Prince. She replied :- "The Queen of England". The door remained shut. She rapped again. There was no reply. After sometime, she whispered submissively : – "It is your wife, Albert". Immediately Prince Albert opened the door, with his face wreathed in smiles.

TO INDIA AS A PILGRIM

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who was a great Negro leader of America, followed Mahatma Gandhi's principles in his struggles for racial equality. For a long time, he was anxious to visit India, the motherland of Gandhiji. It was possible for him to do so only in 1959 and standing on the soil of India he said :- "To other countries I may go as a tourist; but to India I come as a pilgrim".

Gulsine

From 2nd Cover

ces, in general. It's a prejudice, you know, to say that women are less capable of mastering technical professions than man. The fact simply is that women were given the opportunity to become engineers and technicians only half a century ago. And so I decided to become a chemist. I was seeking for something new far away, but found it near my home."

She entered a technical school. Only after correlating her experience, keenness of observation and knowledge did Gulsine feel that she had full power over the invisible and capricious occurrences in the units of the plant.

Gulsine recalled also that bright day when she, a 27-year old woman, was awarded the Order of Lenin. Both the Order and the recognition she won bore testimony to the fact that her work...creative and interesting, above all, to herself...was needed by the people.

Gulsine is a mother, a housewife, with all the numerious day-to day cares.

The plant handed over to her the keys of a flat in a new building to her, Gulsine Zantimirova, a young woman.

Gulsine is a Tatar by nationality And according to the laws of the Shariat-the husband is the master, he gives his wife a roof over her head, arranges her life.

Therefore, someone asked Gulsine after the house-warming:

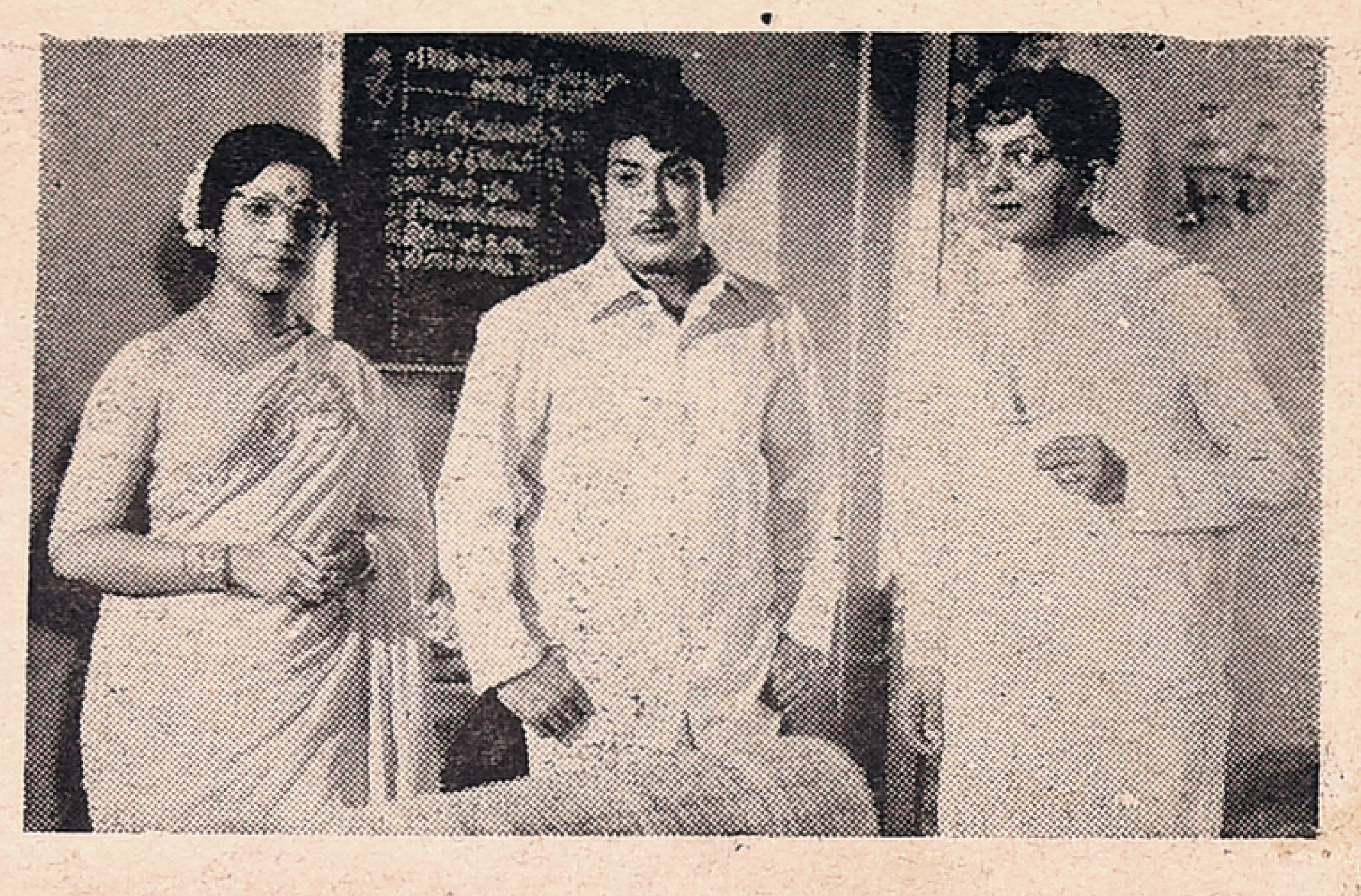
"How about Azat, he is not offended?"

Gulsine replied with reserve;

"We are one family. Why should he be offended?"

Could she have worked, studied at the technical school and brought up her little son without the help of the plant? It shared her maternal cares. At first Gulsine had put her little son in a day-nursery, later in a Kindergarten--both of which were built at the "Orgsintes" simultaneously with the shops. The plant also takes care of the workers' health.

M. G. R. and Rajasri in " Netru–Inru–Naalai " fast nearing completion.



Sivaji Ganesan, 'Cho' and Vijayakumari in "Anbai Thedi"

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V. Gopalakrishnan, Ramdas and Leela in "Unarchigal"

Jaya and Srikanth in " Anbu Thangai "

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